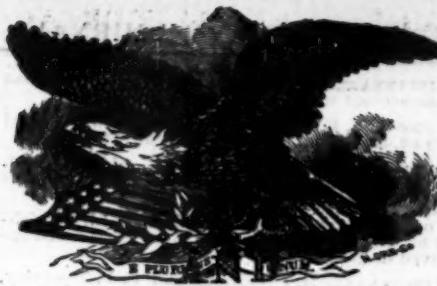


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A STATUE of Ethan Allen is spoken of to be placed at Ticonderoga.

DIVISION and Department Commanders have been directed by Lieutenant General Sheridan to submit their annual reports to him the last week in September.

COMMANDERS of Artillery regiments are now making their recommendations for transfers to and from light batteries, and the orders from the A. G. O., directing the several changes, will soon be issued.

THERE were many farewells at West Point this week, and many pleasant associations broken up, the officers of the expiring detail having to take their respective ways to make room for the new, whose orders require them to report in person to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, August 28.

THE managers of the Chicago International Military Encampment, to be held at Chicago, in October, have arranged to defray the expenses of the Regular troops which are to participate, including transportation both ways. Colonel H. M. Black, 23d Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., who is to command the camp, will most certainly be the right man in the right place.

We congratulate the thirteen non-commissioned officers who have already passed a preliminary examination for promotion, that they are to go before the final board which is to meet at Fort Monroe, September 14, for even if there are no vacancies now for those who are successful, who knows but that Congress, which is a fitful body and sometimes inclined to do a generous action, may make some legal provision for them.

THE transfer of Chief Engineer Melville to the head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is to be followed by the removal of the work on which he was engaged from the Cramp's Office, in Philadelphia, to the Draughting Room in the Department, the Secretary being desirous that Engineer-in-Chief Melville shall continue the personal supervision of the preparation of plans for the 10 knot cruisers which still remain unfinished. There is little prospect at present that Engineer-in-Chief Melville will enjoy any respite from the labors of his office this summer.

THE Naval Board on Floating Battery has not yet taken any steps looking to an organization. Some of the members do not hesitate to say that the Board has a very delicate duty to perform. It will be difficult for a number of officers to agree upon what is meant by "floating batteries" in the act appropriating for such defences. Hardly any two naval officers, off or on the Board, agree on the subject. Monitors, floating forts, floating towers and other defences are spoken of by officers. Some of the officers on the Board are inclined to think that monitors were meant by the framers of the act, but they qualify their statement by saying if monitors were intended to be built, in all probability the "floating batteries" would have been so designated. All the members agree that there would be no difficulty in deciding upon some kind of floating battery, but to carry out the intention of the act will require careful discussion.

THE U. S. S. *Chicago* was transferred from the Cobb Dock, Brooklyn Navy yard, to the berth until lately occupied by the *Boston*, early in the week, and active preparations have been going on since for the six hours' trial in free route for speed and horse power. This vessel has now on board no less than eight hundred tons of coal in the bunkers, but has more than sixty tons of pig iron (Kentledge), and is very nearly at the draft of water designed by the Advisory Board. The appearance of the *Chicago* as she rests in the water off the Navy-yard is decidedly impressive, and this ship promises to be the finest addition to the U. S. Navy which has ever been made. She will probably be painted white when finally commissioned and assigned to a station.

IN Parliament, on the 8th of August, Sir H. Tyler asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he would consider the question of applying to two of the most powerful and modern ships in her Majesty's service the test of steaming at full speed across the Atlantic, say, to New York and back. Lord G. Hamilton answered: "Although we may not be able to carry out the full speed test mentioned in the question, the Admiralty are of opinion that the measured mile trial is insufficient, and have directed, as will be seen in my statement appended to the Estimates, that in future, in addition to the measured mile trials, each ship shall maintain for four days a continuous full speed trial with all her weights on board, which, it is considered, will thoroughly test the efficiency of the machinery."

THE Parliamentary "Committee of Inquiry," after a thorough investigation of the administration of the English Ordnance Factories, raise a question as to the policy of employing exclusively military men in the administration of manufacturing departments. The conclusion of the committee is that "Military experience is doubtless of the greatest value in designing munitions of war, and inspecting them when completed; but it is not required in manufacturing articles to conform to a given pattern and to stand defined tests. In these operations, other qualities, such as capacity for organization, knowledge of manufacturing processes and of materials, are more important, and there can be little doubt that these qualities are more generally acquired in civil than in military life." It follows, in the opinion of the committee, that the officials who have charge of the factories should hold civilian appointments, though apparently military training shall not in itself be held to disqualify an eligible candidate.

IN 1854 Krupp presented to the Duke of Brunswick a 12-pounder jacketed cast steel gun, which was the largest gun of the kind yet produced. His first large order came from Egypt for twelve 13 and six 24-pounder guns, which were delivered in 1856-7. An order for six 24-pounders and twelve 13-pounders followed in 1858. In the latter year Brunswick followed with an order for seven finished 12-pounders, and Prussia with one for twenty-three finished and 277 partly finished 6-pounders, and again in 1860 and 1861 with one for 216 partly and nine finished guns of the same calibre. Belgium, Russia, Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Turkey, Holland, Italy, and Armstrong and Co., followed with orders. The first field trial of Krupp guns was during the Danish War in 1864, and as a result of it

Krupp's orders increased from 204 cannon in 1862 to 817 in 1864, compelling him to increase the number of his staff and workpeople to 6,413, from 4,081 employed the year before, and of his steam engines from 65 to 1,083. In 1864 the quantity of steel worked was 54,000,000 lb. against 25,000,000 lb. the previous year.

THE Board on life-boats continues to receive models and plans of life-boats that show the requirements of the Navy in this direction to be not well understood by inventors. The Board now consists of Captain Ramsay and Naval Constructor Hitchborn, no one having been detailed to take the place of Captain Farquhar, now commanding the *Trenton*. The lack of comprehension on the part of the inventors makes the task of the Board an extremely difficult one. It is not the Secretary's desire nor that of the Board to adopt a life boat for fighting purposes. What is desired is a boat possessing life-saving qualities that will be better adapted to the uses of the Navy than the one now in use. Secretary Whitney is convinced that such a boat can be had and is determined to do away with the whale boats now in use. The Board sees the difficulty of securing a boat that will meet the expectations of the Secretary, but is determined to accomplish the purpose for which it was organized if it be possible to do so. It has received many plans and models, but none yet answer the requirements, or which could be honestly reported as better adapted for the Naval Service than those now in use.

Broad Arrow ascribes the preference given to Americans in China to a gentle pressure brought to bear upon the Celestials by their neighbor on the north—Russia. To this is also ascribed the attitude of China in the matter of the occupation of Port Hamilton by England—first she would then she wouldn't. Our neighbor says: "When it was known that our Government had offered to rent the islands constituting Port Hamilton for £5,000 a year, it was intimated to us by China that if the Corean Government made the bargain a demand would be presented from another quarter within ten days for the cession of other territory on the same terms." If we went on with our occupation, it was subsequently stated, Russia would be compelled to occupy some other Corean port. In the end we were induced to evacuate the place on the understanding that Russia would not seize the islands or take possession of any Corean territory whatever. As showing the drift of events, take the recent commercial and railway concessions in China. Germany was first in the field, and her capitalists were going to effect wonders. British competitors were stirred to action, and they anticipated an easy conquest. To whom, then, have the concessions been made? Not to Germany; not to England; but to American capitalists. There were no Russian capitalists to compete, or the case might have been different. But Russia could readily suggest—and we believe she did so—that it would avoid European complications and jealousies to make railways and open up the country by American capital. China, then, is likely to play an increasingly important part in Asiatic politics, and to act in closer agreement with Russia than will be agreeable to this country, or in accordance with our position in the Pacific whenever war should break out. It is as well that our military men, not less than our statesmen, should take this contingency into account in present ideas and future plans."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR E. R. WARNER, U. S. Army, retired, is at his home in Pennsylvania.

COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, U. S. A., and daughter, arrived safely in England this week.

COLONEL JOHN S. MASON, 9th U. S. Infantry, celebrated his sixty-third birthday on Sunday last, August 21.

LIEUTENANT SEBREE SMITH, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave, from Jackson Barracks, La., is at Greensboro, Vermont.

GENERAL J. A. EKIN, U. S. A., of Louisville, Ky., will celebrate his sixty-eighth birthday on Wednesday next, Aug. 31.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, left New Orleans, this week, for the North, to spend a two months' leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. BATES, 13th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Wingate, N. M., for the East, on a two months' leave.

CAPTAIN J. H. DODSON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was expected in New York this week on his way to West Point to report for duty.

LIEUTENANT E. S. CHAPIN, 15th Infantry, has returned to Fort Pembina, Dakota, from a trip to Fort Snelling and St. Paul.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday on Tuesday of this week, Aug. 23. He is hale and hearty as ever.

LIEUTENANT A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Artillery, who is on a six months' sick leave from Little Rock Barracks, Ark., is at Cottonwood, Cal.

MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, U. S. A., on leave from Little Rock Barracks, Ark., is spending a portion of it at Cushing's Island, Portland, Me.

CAPTAIN R. W. JOHNSON, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., will represent the General Staff this year at the rifle competition at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROSSHECK, U. S. A., is Acting Adjutant-General of the Department of Dakota during the temporary absence of General T. M. Vincent.

POST CHAPLAIN DAVID WILSON, U. S. A., has prepared "A Compend of Church History for Eighteen Centuries," to be published through Hill and Harvey of Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EDGEWORTH, 2d U. S. Artillery, whose tour of duty at West Point, N. Y., expires on Sunday next, will join in due season at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

LIEUTENANT E. E. HARDIN, 7th Infantry, bade farewell to his friends at Fort Washakie, Wyo., this week, and started for West Point to enter upon duty at the Military Academy.

QUARTERMASTER C. P. MILLER, 4th U. S. Artillery, was to leave Fort Adams, R. I., on Friday of this week, for Fort Niagara, to engage in the rifle competitions of the Atlantic Division.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d Infantry, was to leave Detroit on Friday of this week for Fort Niagara, N. Y., he having been selected as camp adjutant during the rifle competitions.

CAPTAIN G. E. OVERTON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, who relinquishes recruiting duty at Baltimore October 1, will spend October and November on leave, and then join his troop at Fort Stanton, N. M.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., the latter part of this week for Fort Niagara, N. Y., to take a hand in the rifle competitions there, which commence next week.

GENERAL A. W. GREENLY, U. S. A., will sail for France next week. On Saturday last he was given a reception and banquet by the Board of Trade of New Bedford, Mass. He returned to Washington this week from Massachusetts with Mrs. Cleveland.

LIEUTENANT T. M. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., happening to visit Buffalo early in the week on signal duty, the *Morning News* says: "He is the guest of his uncle, Wm. Mahew, of 117 West Mohawk street, and is an old Buffalo boy, having been born here. He left with his father, who was an officer in the Army, and who was ordered to Washington to take charge of the Engineer's Department just before the war."

THE Kansas City Times, referring to the recent marriage at Leavenworth of Lieut. Morrison to Miss McCleery, daughter of Chaplain McCleery, U. S. A., says: "The wardrobe of the bride was the manufacture of her own and sister's hands, and was equal in every respect to that of New York or Paris. She has been her father's organist in chapel since she was 12 years of age, and is known to be one of the most brilliant pianists of the West."

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the late Archibald Campbell, formerly an officer of the 6th U. S. Infantry and later chief clerk of the War Department, says: "For the last few years Mr. Campbell was in failing health, and lived in retirement at his home in Washington. In his domestic and private life he was pure and affectionate, genial and generous, and warm and true in his friendships. He was greatly beloved by his family and relatives, by the older officers of the Army, and by a large circle of friends. He married Miss Harrod, of New Orleans, who, with his son, Capt. Chas. H. Campbell, and his daughter, Mrs. Charlton, survive him."

LIEUT. H. H. C. DUNWOODY, 4th Artillery, and acting signal officer, is the recipient of a very handsome gold-mounted dress sword, which has been presented to him by the cadet corps of the Maryland Agricultural College. Lieut. Dunwoody drilled the boys to enable them to compete for the prize at the national drill, and so well did he perform that duty that the lads took the second prize given to cadets on that occasion of \$750. A very flattering letter accompanied the testimonial, and it is well to see that in spite of that officer's untiring devotion to the rather dry study of meteorology, he has managed to keep an interest with studies that are purely military in the concrete."

LIEUTENANT A. M. PATCH, U. S. A., was in San Francisco last week from Fort Huachuca.

COLONEL R. E. A. CROFTON, 15th U. S. Inf., of Fort Buford, is a recent guest at the Ryav, St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT F. S. FOLTZ, 1st Cav., of West Point, has been sojourning with his family at Congress Hall, Saratoga.

COLONEL ALEX. CHAMBERS, 17th U. S. Inf., is visiting his brother at Owatonna, Minn. He is much improved in health.

LIEUTENANTS H. C. HODGES and C. P. Townsley, U. S. A., of West Point, returned to New York from Europe on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN C. C. CHURCHILL, U. S. Army, retired, has been elected Secretary of the Newport, R. I., Reading Room or Club House.

LIEUTENANT B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., this week from a leave spent at Manchester, Vt.

SURGEON MAJOR REID and Surgeons O'Connell and Owen, of the British Army, were in New York this week, with quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUTENANT HAMILTON ROWAN, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Leavenworth early in the week for West Point to enter upon a tour of duty at the Military Academy.

COLONEL A. K. ARNOLD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, was expected to leave Fort Leavenworth Aug. 24 for Fort Custer, Mont., where he will be in command for some time to come.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS MERRIAM, 4th U. S. Inf., of Fort Spokane, will spend the autumn and part of the winter on leave in a warmer climate for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT F. G. IRWIN, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., lately visiting at Clarkville, Tenn., bade good-bye to friends at Fort Leavenworth this week and started to join his troop at Fort Bidwell, Cal.

CAPTAIN F. W. HESS and Lieuts. R. D. Potts and J. D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Wednesday for Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty at the rifle competitions.

LIEUTENANT ODON GUROVITS, 11th U. S. Infantry, will relinquish duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., in a few days and betake himself to Fort Leavenworth for a tour at the infantry and cavalry school.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt have been close attendants at the recent rifle competitions at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and by their presence have greatly encouraged the competitors.

MAJOR J. H. PAGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, and his officers at Fort Niagara are having a busy time of it this week, owing to the influx of officers and men to take part in the rifle competitions. Hospitality is at the order of the day.

LIEUTENANT C. C. MINER, 9th Infantry, of the new class, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and others are expected this week. The garrison accordingly begins to be more lively, and soon will arrive at its normal condition.

LIEUTENANT J. F. MORRISON, 20th Infantry, and bride, recently married at Fort Leavenworth, have been visiting at Sweet Springs, Mo., and from there go to Manhattan, Kas., where Lieut. Morrison has been assigned to a tour of college duty.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., will preside over a General Court-martial to meet at Washington Barracks on Monday next for the trial of Lieut. J. H. Weber, Signal Corps, U. S. A., on charges of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

LIEUT. G. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has been spending the summer at Gloucester, Mass., will shortly go to Richmond, Va., to take charge of the recruiting rendezvous there in place of Lieut. J. B. Eaton, same regiment, who goes to Washington Barracks.

THE death of Capt. Wm. J. Dawes on Aug. 19 creates a vacancy on the retired list which, it is considered probable, will be filled by the retirement of Capt. James F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, who is at present confined in the Government Insane Asylum at Washington.

CAPTAIN T. C. TUPPER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Bayard, N. M., from Alena, N. M., where he went to investigate a rumor that Indians had been seen in the vicinity and in his official report states that from all he could find out the story was not true.

CAPT. L. E. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., and Mrs. Campbell, of Fort Leavenworth, gave a dinner to all the officers on duty at the rifle range last Friday evening. At 9 p. m. an adjournment was had when the gentlemen paid their respects to General and Mrs. Merritt, by whom they were royally entertained.

LIEUTENANT H. R. ANDERSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Adams, R. I., from Fisher's Island, near New London, where he went last week with a detachment to engage in skirmish practice. Lieut. Anderson, who is a distinguished marksman, left for Fort Niagara, N. Y., the latter part of this week.

LIEUTENANTS C. A. L. TOTTEN and A. B. Dyer, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, and W. R. Hamilton, of Fort Columbus, were promptly on hand on Monday of this week at the State camp at Niantic, to commence instruction of the Connecticut troops in guard duty and heavy artillery drill. They will rejoin their stations early next week.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FLETCHER, 20th Infantry, will be retired at the end of August at his own request, having served 40 years. He enlisted as a private in Co. G, 1st Ohio Infantry, in June, 1846, and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant November, 1861. Lieut. Thomas W. Lord is the senior 1st lieutenant, but as he has been recommended for retirement the President will, no doubt, place him on the list, which will give the captaincy to Lieut. Wm. H. Hamner, who has seen service since 1856. Lieut. Hamner is at present in temporary command of the military prison. —*Kansas City Times*.

COLONEL DE LANCY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. A., and Mrs. Jones are recent guests at the Grand Hotel, Bath, England.

LIEUTENANT H. M. ROACH, 1st U. S. Infantry, and family arrived at Ft. Leavenworth this week, from Fort Gaston, Cal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BUSH, 11th Inf., has been assigned by Col. R. I. Dodge as range officer at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT G. LEROY BROWN, R. Q. M., 11th Inf., has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence masters at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT H. O. S. HEISTAND, 11th U. S. Inf., has now multifarious offices at Fort Ontario, N. Y., being post quartermaster, commissary, adjutant and ordnance officer.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ABERCROMBIE, 2d U. S. Inf., was to leave Omaha this week for Northern Idaho on a private surveying expedition, for the purpose of locating a plant for boring for petroleum.

COLONEL S. E. BLUNT, U. S. A., of Gen. Sheridan's staff, who has been visiting at Ossego, N. Y., with his wife, will spend next week at Fort Niagara, N. Y., an interested spectator of the Division rifle competitions.

LIEUT. MEDOREM CRAWFORD, Jr., 2d U. S. Art., temporarily relinquished his duties at Fort Barrancas, Fla., early in the week and started for Fort Niagara, N. Y., to do duty on the ranges during the annual competitions.

MR. THOMAS VANCE was married Aug. 18, 1887, at Lenoir, N. C., to Miss Gertrude Wheeler, daughter of the late Col. James B. Wheeler, U. S. Army. The social position of the bride and groom made the occasion one of much interest.

CAPTAIN P. H. RAY, U. S. A., is discharging the combined duties of Acting Judge-Advocate and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General most thoroughly, and everything at Platte headquarters runs smoothly.—*Omaha Excelsior*.

CAPTAIN E. R. KELLOGG, 18th Inf., returned to Fort Dodge Aug. 20. As commander and executive officer of the rifle camp, he showed ability to handle men and officers in a dignified, yet kind and courteous manner.—*Kansas City Times*.

LIEUTENANT WALTER S. ALEXANDER, 4th U. S. Art., was married at San Francisco, Aug. 17, to Miss Fannie Lent, daughter of Mr. William M. Lent, of that city. The married couple are on their way East, and will shortly join at Fort Adams, R. I.

GEORGE BRINSKE, an inmate of the State Soldiers' Home, at Bath, Steuben County, died of consumption Aug. 19. He was the man who published letters in numerous newspapers claiming he was President Cleveland's substitute in the War of the Rebellion.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., is at the Hotel Continental, Paris, France, awaiting the commencement of the army corps manoeuvres. His sixty-third birthday happened on Saturday last, Aug. 20, a fact which was by no means forgotten on this side of the ocean.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., was present and made an address at a recent meeting of the Mexican War Veterans in San Francisco. A banquet is to be given to the friends of the veterans Sept. 14, the fortieth anniversary of the entrance of our Army into the City of Mexico.

GENERAL JOHN G. PARKE, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Parke arrived in New York from Europe early in the week and took temporary quarters at the Brevoort House before going to Washington. From Washington he has gone to West Point to assume the superintendence of the Military Academy.

JOHN LOCKWOOD has been held in \$1,500 bail for trial at Essex Market Police Court in New York City on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by Sergt. Van Wych, U. S. A., stationed at Willet's Point. Last Friday night Lockwood followed Van Wych to the corner of Division street and the Bowery, where he garroted him, and relieved him of \$17 in cash, a gold watch, and other trinkets worth about \$60.

JIM HARRIS, alias Charlie Harris, charged with robbing Paymaster Bash, U. S. A., at Antelope Springs, arrived in Omaha Aug. 21 in custody of a United States Marshal. Harris, who has been heralded as a red-handed terror, proved to be a farm lad, slight in figure, with a shock head of sun-burned hair and an almost timid countenance, the picture of inoffensiveness. He denies all connection with the robbery and says he can prove an alibi.

BESIDES the two Franklins mentioned last week, Admiral Franklin and Gen. Franklin, there is another brother, Col. Walter S. Franklin, who was a Lieutenant and Captain of the 12th U. S. Infantry joining May 14, 1861. He was afterwards on Gen. Sedgwick's staff, as one of the official staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and after the General's death served with his successor, Gen. Wright, until the close of the War. Then he served as Captain of the 21st Infantry until 1869, when he resigned. He has since lived at Ashland, Maryland, where he is in business as an ironmaster.

THE arrest of Charles Parker, the highwayman who last spring robbed Paymaster Bash, U. S. A., of \$8,000 at Antelope Springs, Wyoming, has developed some sensational features. After the robbery he located in Logan County, Neb., and went into business with the stolen money. His money being all new bills he was soon suspected. Deputy Sheriff Carter, with a strong posse failed to arrest him. He was closely watched, however. Recently three men went to Parker's store and while he was eating his supper arrested him, claiming to be Deputy United States Marshals. Taking Parker into the hills they robbed him of \$2,100 and a horse, then let him go. The horse, however, belonged to another party, who caused the arrest of the three men, but they secured their release through the aid of lawyers, who got most of their money as fees. Parker, who had followed the three men as far as Gaudy, was arrested there after a desperate fight and taken to North Platte. A habeas corpus was sworn out there. His bail was fixed at \$2,500, which he could not give, and he has been taken to Cheyenne.

GENERAL AND MRS. SAMUEL BRECK are at Clifton Springs, N. Y., with an invalid sister.

CAPTAIN W. L. FISH, Corps of Engineers, goes from West Point to Washington for duty.

LIEUTENANT F. O. FERRIS, 1st U. S. Inf., will spend September, October and November abroad.

MRS. HOWARD, wife of Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Infantry, is visiting at her home in Omaha, Neb.

1ST LIEUT. THOS. N. LORD, 25th Infantry, has been placed on the retired list on account of disability.

LIEUTENANT L. P. DAVISON, 11th U. S. Inf., of Ft. Ontario, N. Y., is recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark.

MRS. HENRY, wife of Col. Guy V. Henry, has gone East from Omaha for a month's visit to her relatives.

LIEUTENANT IRA A. HAYNES, 3d U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, is in Washington, called there by the illness of his father.

LIEUT. H. M. CHITTENDEN, U. S. Engineers, is still at Fort Niobrara, engaged in relocating the lines of the military reservation.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., arrived at Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 23, to attend the reunion of the Army of West Virginia.

LIEUTENANT J. E. EASTMAN, 2d U. S. Art., on leave from Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., visited in New York City and vicinity this week.

CAPT. AND MRS. W. C. MANNING, U. S. A., have gone from Fort Mackinac to Sault St. Marie to enjoy the lovely fishing and camping there.

We understand that five letters have been sent to the address in New York City given by Lieutenant Darr, late of the 12th U. S. Inf., without eliciting any reply.

GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, Commissioner of Pensions, who is a guest of the New Hampshire Veterans, at Weirs, is reported quite sick with inflammatory rheumatism.

COLONEL THOMAS E. ROSE, of the Regular Army, is at the cozy Chalfonte for the season. Mrs. D. M. Vance, widow of Major Vance, U. S. A., is at the Elberon.—*Cape May Notes*.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. ROPES, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and Cadet Whitley, U. S. Military Academy, were among the visitors to the camp of the Second Corps Cadets at Essex, Mass., last week.

MAJOR D. N. BASH, paymaster, U. S. A., reached Omaha Monday 22, as a witness in the trial of Charley Parker, the cowboy, who robbed him last spring, who was captured lately in Nebraska and taken to Omaha.

LIEUT. PHILIP READE, U. S. A., was in Omaha last Sunday, 21, on matters connected with the division target competition, and left the same day for Chicago, whence he will go to Bellevue, Neb., the competitors reporting Aug. 27.

A SECOND investigation of the case of Surg. Webster, U. S. A., failed to convince the Retiring Board that his disability was incident to the Service, and the papers are again in the hands of the President for him to determine whether the doctor shall be wholly or regularly retired.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "There are few Army officers living in this city. Captain Mason Jackson, who was a volunteer in the late war, but afterwards joined the Regulars, is among the newcomers. He has a fine military record, and was badly wounded in the Army. Everyone knows Capt. Charles King—that is his Army title. He graduated at West Point and has seen good deal of active service in the Sioux and Apache country, and was wounded. Capt. Wm. Marshall, of the engineer corps, was a Kentucky volunteer, and joined the Regular Army after the war. Lieut. Fitch, of the same service, is a West Pointer. Capt. Frank Garretty, of the recruiting station, has been in the Regular Army for twenty years, is of Irish descent, and one of the most soldierly appearing men in town. Capt. Davis is also connected with the engineer's office, and that completes the list."

In a column devoted to biographies of its principal physicians, the Omaha *Herald* of last week made the following mention of Col. J. E. Summers, U. S. A. (retired), of the Medical Department: "J. E. Summers, Sr., is a native of Virginia and in his 65th year. At the age of 25 he entered the Government service and served in the various grades from a junior surgeon to surgeon and medical director of an entire department. He served through both the Mexican and Civil Wars. Dr. Summers was stationed for many years in Nebraska, and when he was honorably retired from active service, he chose to remain among the people with whom he had so long been associated. His sturdy figure is still unbent and he is as vigorous and active as are many men of one-half his years." Following is a notice of the Colonel's son, Dr. J. E. Summers, Jr., who was born at Fort Kearney, Neb., Jan. 2, 1858: "Though one of the youngest physicians in the city, he has attained a prominence and rank as a surgeon which is indeed flattering to a man of his years. The Omaha Medical College has lately honored Dr. Summers by appointing him professor of principles and practices of surgery, a position he is most admirably qualified to fill."

THE Vancouver Independent of Aug. 17 says:

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., retired, visited Col. T. M. Anderson during the week.... Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps, is at Dayton, W. T., visiting his parents..... Cadet Fred Sladen, son of Capt. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., yesterday departed on his return to West Point.... Gen. John Gibbon and Capt. W. S. Patten will return in a day or two from the summer outing of the troops in the mountains.... Col. Thos. M. Vincent, Asst. Adj't. Gen., reached Portland on Friday, and has since visited Dr. Norris at Vancouver B.C.... Lt. R. B. Bryan arrived at Fort Walla Walla Aug. 11, to remain several days before proceeding to Fort Leavenworth.... Lieut. Alfred T. Fuller, Troop F, 2d Cav., is expected to arrive at Fort Walla Walla with his bride Sept. 1.... Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, 11th Inf., Fort Townsend, has been out with a hunting party in the Olympic range mountains, and with his usual good luck returned to garrison with a whole skin and a mass of trout.... Capt. W. S. Starring, Chief Ordnance Officer, arrived Aug. 6, accompanied by his brother, Gen. Starring.

CAPT. E. VAN A. ANDRUSS, 1st Artillery, has been transferred to Light Battery K, vice Haskin promoted major.

COL. JOHN G. PARKE, Engineer Corps, and 1st Lieut. M. Crawford, 2d Artillery, are the only officers registered at the War Department this week.

THE detail of lieutenants to light batteries, for the two years commencing Oct. 1 next, has been made up by the Adjutant-General, and awaits the approval of the Secretary of War and Lieutenant-General.

ARCHIBALD FORBES, the war correspondent, is said to be in the last stages of consumption. He is 49 years old, and was married in Washington June 19, 1886, to Miss Louise Meigs, daughter of General M. C. Meigs, U. S. A.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., has consented to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the Meade statue in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, October 18 next. The attendance of General Gibbon will be hailed with great satisfaction by the surviving veterans of the Army of the Potomac.

THE selection of a successor to Col. Batchelder, who was recently relieved as Depot Quartermaster at Washington, will probably not be made until the return of Secretary Endicott. General Holabird, it is understood, recently designated an officer for this duty, but as he previously served a long term at the seat of the Government the Secretary was not disposed to make the detail. There are numerous candidates for this duty.

LIEUTENANT JOHN ALEXANDER HARMAN and Miss Elizabeth B. Shunk, sister of Lieut. Francis B. Shunk, this year's star graduate from West Point, and daughter of W. F. Shunk, of Harrisburg, Pa., are to be married Sept. 21. The bride to be is a granddaughter of the late Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, and Lieut. Harman, who graduated at West Point in June last, is a son of Col. A. W. Harman, who commanded the 12th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States Army, during the late war. The wedding is to be a brilliant affair, and eight of the classmates of Lieut. Harman will act as groomsmen.

CAPT. WILLIAM FLETCHER, 20th Inf., who has been in Washington on sick leave for the past month, has since his arrival there made application to be retired under the forty year service law. As his retirement is not dependent upon a vacancy in the disability retired list it is presumed that his request will be granted without much delay. We also understand that Maj. Daniel Madden, of the 7th Cav., has asked to be retired under the 30 year service act. His application has been pending for some time, but has not yet received favorable action owing to the large supply of disabled officers that are pushed forward for retirement as soon as vacancy occurs.

At the direction of the District Attorney at Washington, warrants were sworn out Aug. 24 for the arrest of R. R. Brooner, clerk in the Pension Office, for taking Government records from the files, and against Col. Allan Rutherford for receiving them. A warrant was also issued authorizing the searching of Col. Rutherford's house. The warrants were issued on information of Albert W. Roome, a clerk in the Pension Office. Col. Rutherford terms his arrest an outrage which comes upon him like a thunderbolt. He declares that he never received one of the stolen papers, nor made any arrangement in respect to them. At the time he was said to have been receiving the papers his chief clerk, Otto J. H. Stein, was practically managing his business. Last July he detected Stein in certain surreptitious practices and discharged him; since when Stein has tried to injure him. If any arrangement was made he says Stein made it, and if the papers were received Stein received them. He attributes the charge and his arrest to Stein's malevolence.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY and family left Bar Harbor on Thursday on a visit to Winter Harbor.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR T. D. WILSON, U. S. N., is expected in San Francisco about Sept. 1 on a tour of inspection.

CAPTAIN R. L. PHYTHIAN, Lieut. J. A. Rodgers and Assistant Engineer B. C. Bryan, U. S. N., have been designated as a Board to make inspections of steel. This Board will perform the duties of Comdr. R. D. Evans, who goes to the Light-House Board.

THE Second Comptroller has allowed the claim of John P. Sousa, leader of the Marine Band, for \$4 per month, under Sec. 1613 of the Revised Statutes, and disallowed his claim for \$2 per month, under Act of 1864, Sec. 1282, Revised Statutes. The disallowed amount was \$41.33 and allowed claim was \$32.

THE wife of Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, of the Chicago, left Brooklyn on Saturday of last week for a period of pleasure at Lake George, where she is the guest of Chief Engineer Moore's family at Camp Oahu. Lieut. Nickels will not take his summer vacation until after the conclusion of the full speed trial of the Chicago.

Mrs. O'NEIL, wife of Commander Chas. O'Neil, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, after a pleasant stay at Pigeon Cove, Mass., with her sisters, and a no less pleasant trip across the Canada border, has returned to Brooklyn much improved in health and spirits, and thoroughly charmed with the summer's outing.

On Admiral Luce the Boston Post says: "The Admiral is perhaps the most distinguished scholar in our Navy, and is well known as a man of the greatest discretion. He has seen too much of the world and is too old a soldier to care about the wanton and ignorant newspaper attacks upon him, but it is a pity that they should be made."

THE trial of P. A. Surgeon Millard H. Crawford, U. S. N., for violation of the Edmunds law with Eva White, a 14-year-old school girl, was concluded Aug. 30, by a conviction and sentence to six months in jail for each of the two offences charged in the informations. An appeal was taken to the Criminal Court of Washington where the case will be tried over again with a jury this autumn under an indictment.

LIEUTENANT W. C. BABCOCK, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Casino, Newport, R. I.

SAILMAKER S. H. BOUTWELL, U. S. Navy, is spending a portion of his vacation at Washington, D. C.

THE engagement is announced of Lieutenant S. E. Woodworth, U. S. Navy, to Miss Carrie Wetherell of San Francisco.

CAPTAIN ACLAND, British Navy, is visiting this country, and was a recent guest at the Windsor Hotel, New York.

ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR F. T. BOWLES, U. S. N., was expected in Washington this week from the Isle of Shoals, N. H.

THE engagement is announced of Ensign J. M. Ellcott, U. S. N., to Miss Annie Williams, daughter of Capt. C. F. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps.

CAPTAIN STANTON, Lieut.-Comdr. Snow and Lieut. Ingersoll, U. S. N., have been appointed a Board to witness examinations at the Torpedo Station.

LIEUTENANT J. V. H. BLECKER, U. S. N., having concluded his outing at Conneaut Island, has for the present taken up his residence in Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORPORAL HERMANN MEYER, U. S. Marine Corps, stationed at the Naval Academy, was married Aug. 18 to Captain (in the Salvation Army), Miss Annie May Doyle.

COLONEL W. B. REMEY, Judge-Advocate General of the Navy, and Major H. B. Lowry, U. S. Marine Corps, visited Capt. G. C. Remey, U. S. N., at the Norfolk Navy-yard early in the week.

Mrs. PERRY, the widow of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, is living quietly at Stratford, Connecticut. Although beyond four score, she is still active, and her faculties are not greatly impaired. Mr. A. R. Macdonough, son of Commodore Macdonough, is Secretary of the N. Y., Lake Erie, and W. R. Rd., and was for many years Secretary of the Century Club, New York.

LIEUTENANT H. K. GILMAN, U. S. Marine Corps, of the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., gave an unique entertainment, Aug. 18, in the shape of a mesmeric seance. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. Mrs. and Miss McCormack, Pay Director and Mrs. Washington, Capt. and Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Wolverton, Lieut. Mrs. and Misses Swift and Dr. Dickson.

AFTER a short recess Passed Asst. Engr. Mattice, U. S. N., will resume the work at the Bureau of Steam Engineering hitherto carried on in Philadelphia. It is understood that the services of this officer are regarded of great value in the present crisis of engineering affairs at the Navy Department, and his skill and talent in designing and proportioning is being taken advantage of to the fullest extent. Mr. Mattice has been ably seconded by the professional skill and mechanical aptitude of Passed Asst. Engr. Kafer.

CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAMSON, U. S. N., the recently appointed Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Departments, has about completed his ideas for partial reorganization of the force under his authority. Some little dissatisfaction over the changes being carried out in the system of duty has been felt, but in the main the tranquillity which has hitherto been the characteristic of the Superintendent's office will not be disturbed. Early in the new year the west wing and central offices will be completed, when the duties of Mr. Williamson's office will be measureable increased.

THE following is a correct list of the dates of birth of the members of the Corps of Naval Constructors, U. S. N.: G. R. Boush, Oct. 22, 1825; S. H. Pook, Jan. 17, 1827; W. L. Mintonye, Dec. 4, 1829; R. W. Steele, April 13, 1831; T. E. Webb, May 29, 1832; F. L. Fernald, Nov. 11, 1835; J. B. Hoover, June 23, 1836; J. Feaster, Aug. 5, 1837; W. H. Varney, April 19, 1838; P. Hichborn, March 4, 1839; T. D. Wilson, May 11, 1840; J. F. Hansom, May 21, 1842; A. W. Stahl, May 12, 1857; F. T. Bowles, Oct. 7, 1858; R. Gatewood, Sept. 25, 1859; J. H. Linnard, Sept. 27, 1860; J. J. Woodward, Oct. 2, 1860; L. Nixon, April 7, 1861; D. W. Taylor, March 4, 1864.

"QUEEN EMMA OF THE NETHERLANDS," a Dutch frigate-of-war, arrived in New York City last week and was paid the customary honors by the Army and the Navy. Col. J. H. Commins, commander of the frigate, called upon Major-Gen. Schofield at Governor's Island on Saturday last and the General, accompanied by his staff, returned the visit on Monday. The Queen Emma is a 3,000-tonner, carries 14 guns, 6 Hotchkiss rifle machine-guns, and has a crew of 350 men. Besides the regular crew she has 50 marines. 1 lieutenant, 1 captain, 1 officer of the first class, 21 lieutenants, 4 lieutenants of the second class, and 16 midshipmen.

THE recent retirement of Medical Inspector Robinson, U. S. N., removes from the active list of the Medical Corps an officer widely known for his wit and professional skill. Passed Asst. Surgeon M. H. Simons is the officer profiting by this vacancy, and his commission as surgeon has been forwarded according to the routine of the Navy Department, bearing date of Aug. 16, 1887. Dr. Robinson is still a comparatively young man, having been born March 6, 1856, so that he is but little over fifty-one years of age. The next vacancy in the Medical Corps of the Navy will occur on Sept. 17 next by the retirement of Medical Director S. F. Coues.

LIEUTENANT C. M. PERKINS, U. S. Marine Corps, is having a hard time of it. Recently his wife died in New York City after giving birth to a female child. Lieut. Perkins accompanied the remains to Montgomery, Ala., where they were interred, and, he claims that during his absence his mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie E. Knox, spirited the child away to a place then unknown to him. After some time he learned that Mrs. Knox and the child were at Hibernia, N. Y. A writ of habeas corpus was procured and they were brought before Judge Barnard at Poughkeepsie on Monday. Mrs. Knox stated that her daughter gave her the baby on her deathbed and Mr. Perkins confirmed the gift. The child was awarded to the father pending a rehearing of the case on Sept. 3, when Lieut. Perkins is expected to be present in person.

VICE ADMIRAL S. C. ROWAN, U. S. Navy. registered at the New York Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUT. J. B. MURDOCK, U. S. Navy, has returned to Newport, R. I., from Boston, where he addressed the National Electric Association.

CHIEF ENGINEER THOM WILLIAMSON, U. S. Navy, Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, has leased the residence No. 1638 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., where he will be joined by his family the latter part of next month. They are at present residing at that quaint, but aristocratic, burgh, Warrenton, Va.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER GEO. E. TOWER has been sent to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn for treatment, the injury to his right hand still rendering him unfit for duty. Mr. Tower has been detached from the Boston, as has also Asst. Engineer Bryan. This latter office has been filling for some while, and will probably be the recipient of an extended sick leave.

AMONG the recent arrivals at Richfield Springs are noted Capt. W. A. Kirkland, of the Navy, in command of the receiving ship *Vermont*, and Paymaster W. C. McGowan, U. S. N., of the *Minnesota*, both of whom are staying at the New American, one of the leading hotels at the Spring. Mrs. Kirkland and two daughters have been spending the summer at the seaside, but will rejoin the Captain on board the *Vermont* early in September.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER F. M. BENNETT, U. S. Navy, whose recent detachment from the *Trenton* on account of the death of his wife, has been ordered to the new steel frigate *Chicago*, taking the place of Asst. Engr. Stahl, this latter officer having resigned and been appointed assistant naval constructor on the 10th and 11th of the present month. It is not probable that Mr. Bennett will remain on the *Chicago* until the vessel goes to sea, as it has been his intention to resign at the first offering of a position in civil life.

ROBERT B. RIDDLE, of Philadelphia, was saved from drowning at Bar Harbor Aug. 23d by Captain Bunce and Lieutenant Pendleton, of the *Atlanta*. Mr. Riddle is a deaf mute. Being overturned in his canoe he was unable to shout for help. Officers on the quarter deck of one or two of the men-of-war had noticed the drowning man, and boats were ordered to the rescue. Captain Bunce and Lieutenant Pendleton were returning to the *Atlanta* in the captain's gig, and noticed the boats. The captain quickly saw the reason, and the sailors, giving away with a will, the gig reached Mr. Riddle, who was fished out just as he was sinking.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR-ADmiral THOS. T. CRAVEN, U. S. Navy, retired, died at the Charlestown Navy-yard, at Boston, Aug. 23, of heart disease, aged 80 years. He was on a visit to his son, who is attached to the Yard as a civil engineer. He was born in the District of Columbia, received his first appointment in the Navy from New Hampshire, May 1, 1822; was promoted to passed midshipman May 24, 1828; lieutenant May 27, 1830, and commander Dec. 16, 1852. He was promoted captain June 7, 1861, commanding sloop of war *Brooklyn* 1861-62. In her he participated in the attack and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and fought her bravely. Capt. Craven continued in the *Brooklyn*, taking part in all the hot fighting along the Mississippi, including that at Vicksburg. He was promoted commodore July 10, 1862, commanding the steam frigate *Niagara*, and sent on special service to European waters, where he remained during 1864 and 1865. In December, 1865, he was tried by a naval court-martial, on a charge of neglecting to engage the rebel steamer *Stonewall*. The court convicted him, fixing his punishment at two years' suspension from command on shore pay. Secretary Welles set aside the proceedings of the court and released Commodore Craven from arrest. Oct. 10, 1866, he was promoted rear-admiral and made commandant of Mare Island Navy-yard. In 1869 he was assigned to the command of the North Pacific squadron. He was retired in Dec. 20, 1869. In October, 1861, he was presented with a service of silver by the Board of Underwriters of New York for services to commerce in the vicinity of Key West, Fla. The funeral was held at Charlestown, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Chaplain Royce, of the receiving ship *Wabash*, officiating. All the officers attached to the station were present in full uniform. After the services the body, escorted by eight sailors acting as pall-bearers, was taken to the Fitchburg station, to be taken to Geneva, N. Y., for burial.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CALEB RODNEY LAYTON U. S. Army, retired, died at Rehoboth, Del., August 21, of paralysis. His wife died a few months ago. Four children survive them. Colonel Layton was a cadet at West Point from 1843 to 1845, but did not graduate. He subsequently engaged in the practice of law and when the War broke out joined the 1st Delaware Infantry as captain and was soon promoted major. On August 5, 1861, he was appointed captain, 11th U. S. Infantry, and served with much efficiency and gallantry in the field, being engaged in many battles. In 1869 he was transferred to the 16th Infantry; was promoted major, 20th Infantry, in 1879; transferred to the 5th Infantry in 1882, and promoted lieutenant-colonel, 20th Infantry, April 2, 1883. He was retired from active service October 8, 1885, for disability incurred in the line of duty. For

his gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg he received the brevet of major.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. DAWES, U. S. Army, retired, who died at Milwaukee, August 19, first saw service in 1861 as Captain 8th Wisconsin Infantry, and in 1864 was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and mustered out in 1867. In the meantime, July 28, 1866, he had been appointed 2d Lieutenant 43d U. S. Infantry, was promoted 1st Lieutenant, July 20, 1867, and retired with rank of Captain December 15, 1870. He was a brave officer and was badly wounded at the battle of Corinth, Miss. For his gallant and meritorious services during the War he received the brevet of Major of Volunteers.

MRS. ELIZA COBHAM WHISTLER, wife of General J. N. G. Whistler, U. S. Army, who died at Waukesha, Wis., on Sunday morning, Aug. 14, was a lady who has long adorned the social life of the Army. Mrs. Whistler passed away upon the 41st anniversary of her wedding. As a bride, she accompanied her husband, then a brevet 2d Lieutenant, to his station at Governor's Island, since which time her presence, courteous manner and smiling face has brightened the social life of many of our Western posts. With the exception of the years of the War and two tours on recruiting duty and a few leaves of absence, this lady has passed her entire life upon our Western frontier. She was a typical Army woman, whose hospitality will not soon be forgotten by many of our gallant veterans. Mrs. Whistler was the daughter of Major N. Hall, formerly Asst. Inspector-General, U. S. Army, and one of the heroes of the sortie at Fort Erie; and the granddaughter of Francis Bloodgood, of Albany, N. Y. She was a devoted Christian, giving up much of her time to the promotion of interest in religious matters among the enlisted men of her husband's command. Her acquaintance with most of the prominent military men of our country dated almost from her childhood, and many of them will surely remember her, in the old days of a rough frontier life, when she succeeded in making the log hut, the adobe home, or the canvas covering of a hospital tent equally homelike, the doors of which were always open to extend a soldier's welcome to the officers of the Army. Mrs. Whistler leaves four children, Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art.; Mr. K. G. Whistler, of Dakota, and Miss Maggie and Julia Whistler, all well known in Army circles. Mrs. Whistler's remains were conveyed to Schenectady, N. Y., where they were laid away among those of her ancestors.

MR. CHARLES P. MILLER, a prominent lawyer of New York City, and his wife, Mrs. Miller, died at New London, Aug. 19, of pneumonia. At the commencement of the War he joined the Volunteer service, but desirous of pushing his way in the Regular Army enlisted in Battery E, 5th U. S. Artillery, in May, 1864, and was appointed 2d Lieutenant, and 1st Lieutenant, 7th U. S. Infantry, in October, of that year. He was "wholly retired" October 12, 1867. In 1869, however, he was restored to the retired list of the Army, with date of retirement from October 12, 1867, for disability incident to service. He was, however, dropped from the rolls of the Army Nov. 12, 1884, by direction of the President, in accordance with decisions of the U. S. Court of Claims, that he had not been legally restored to the Army in 1869, after having been separated therefrom in 1867. A notice of the death says: "He did considerable at one time to purify the New York bar association of some of its discreditable elements, and was a serviceable, public-spirited citizen whose death is a serious loss to the cause of reform in New York City and State. Socially Mr. Miller was a delightful, companionable man whom it was always a pleasure to meet. He had a quick, alert mind, ready wit, an unusual power of mimicry and abundant good nature, so that he was popular as well as respected. From personal knowledge we can testify to the high qualities of Mr. Miller and his amiable wife. Their case is a peculiarly sad one; husband and wife died of pneumonia, Mrs. Miller's illness resulting from care and anxiety in nursing her sick husband, her death preceding his by barely two hours. They leave five young children in care of Mrs. Miller's widowed mother, Mrs. Rumrill."

In connection with the death of Acting Assistant Theodore Artaud, U. S. Army, announced last week, Lieut. Col. L. L. Langdon, 2d Artillery, commanding Fort Barrancas, has issued the following order:

It is with great sorrow that the commanding officer announces officially to the command the death of Acting Assistant Surgeon Theodore Artaud, who died at this post Aug. 19 of pneumonia.

Dr. Artaud was born in France, educated in European universities, practised his profession in France, California, and in Brazil, under the observation of the Emperor. As a surgeon in the Army of the United States, he served our country with distinction throughout the Rebellion, first attracting the commendation of his comrades and superior officers during the terrible fighting and exhausting struggles of the Seven Days' Battles around Richmond.

His large and varied experience in South America, and during our great war, made his services valuable to the Government, which has given him constant employment as one of its surgeons for over 20 years; and during most of this time he has been stationed in localities liable to the invasion of yellow fever, in the diagnosis and treatment of which he was considered an expert.

During the past two years, while this battalion has been stationed in Florida, Dr. Artaud has served constantly with it. His skill and knowledge has won the confidence of all, while his patient and unweary courtesy has so endeared him to the members of the command that each will feel his death as a personal loss.

MR. ALVAN CLARK, the distinguished practical astronomer and constructor of telescopes, died Aug. 19, at Cambridge, Mass. During the War he and his sons were kept busy manufacturing field glasses for use in the Army. At the time the American observing party went West to view the transit of Venus the Clarks were called upon to supply a heliostat to be used in photographing the transit. This they did by executing a piece of work which has never been surpassed, and which was marvelous in its precision. The telescope for which they received the most credit is that at the Naval Observatory at Washington, owned by the Government.

PROFESSOR SPENCER FULLERTON BAIRD, chief of the United States Fish Commission and secretary of

the Smithsonian Institution, died at Wood's Holl, Mass., Aug. 19, where he had been for several weeks in the hope to find advantage to his health from the sea-air. The death of Prof. Baird has removed a gentleman whose active researches into various fields of natural science gained him a wide celebrity. As United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries he did work, the valuable results of which can scarcely be overestimated.

MRS. SARAH JACKSON, the widow of Andrew Jackson, Jr., died, Aug. 23, at "The Hermitage" at an advanced age. She had lived at "The Hermitage" since her marriage with the adopted son of Old Hickory, which occurred during the latter's Presidential administration. By the courtesy of the State of Tennessee she had continued to reside at "The Hermitage," which became the property of the State by purchase in 1849, with her son, Colonel Andrew Jackson, who has a son bearing the historic name.

CHARLES K. PRIOLEAU, who recently died in England, was largely interested in blockade runners during the War of the Rebellion, and was on board the yacht *Deerhound* during the fight between the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge* off Cherbourg, and which rescued the *Alabama*'s crew after the sinking of the vessel.

DR. WALTER WOOD, who died recently at Washington, N. J., at the advanced age of ninety-three, served in the War of 1812, and as a physician ranked high.

COLONEL SOLOMON ANDREWS, who died in Philadelphia Aug. 19, fought in Gen. Jackson's defence of New Orleans against the British in 1815.

EDWARD PRÉTOT ANDERSON, brother of Mrs. Bliss, wife of Lieut. T. H. Bliss, U. S. Army, died at Block Island, R. I., Aug. 23.

A NEW COMPASS.

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA gives an account of the test of a new compass invented by Leon Sirieix, a Frenchman by birth, and a graduate of the French Polytechnic. The compass as exhibited consists of a brass cylinder divided into two compartments. The lower compartment contains the corrector of the needle, while the upper division contains the compass card, which is swung on a pivot, as in the ordinary compass. On one side of the cylinder, close to the base, is a screw, and in the centre of the base is another. These are the adjusting screws, the first, A, being used for correcting the permanent magnetism, and the other, B, for the correction of the induced magnetism.

The inventor placed his compass on an imaginary "ship," and laid her head due north, or in other words made the "lubber line" form one with the pole on the wall. The needle then pointed due north. On the other courses the same result was attained; the needle never deviated one degree from the north. Iron was placed around the compass and the needle was observed to deviate a degree west. The inventor moved screw B, and adjusted the needle carefully. The imaginary vessel was swung again, and on every course the needle pointed due north.

It was also shown that the compass had no "heeling error," which is caused by the rocking of the vessel. A most severe test was applied, but the card remained perfectly horizontal. The Sirieix compass was revolved at a great rate, much more than could ever be attained in swinging a ship, and directly the motion was stopped the compass-card was seen to be still pointing north, and it had moved little more than half a degree on each side of the "lubber line." The compass-card was spun round at a great rate. Left to itself, it became dead in about one minute's time. An ordinary compass would revolve probably five minutes or more.

Mr. Sirieix has in his compass avoided the use of compensating magnets placed in the deck of binnacle, vertical bars and other arrangements necessary to the compasses mentioned. He has, to his own expression, "centralized and neutralized" the magnetism of the ship in a spot directly beneath the compass-card, thus succeeding where others have failed. The *Alta* says: "Prof. Sladky, of the University of California, has testified in writing to the splendid performance of Mr. Sirieix's instrument, and it has also been examined by Lieuts. J. B. Milton, E. J. Dorn and G. M. Stoney, of the U. S. Navy; all of whom agree in the efficiency of the compass."

RECRUITING FOR MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your editorial of Aug. 20, headed "Reckless Recruiting," there are several errors which you are respectfully requested to correct in your next issue.

Neither in New York or Philadelphia do sergeants enlist a man into the Marine Corps. The rendezvous are under the charge of the commanding officers of the Marine Barracks at Brooklyn and League Island, the latter of whom attends personally daily to swear in such men as he deems fit. At Brooklyn the recruits are sent over from New York and sworn in by the commanding officer in person, if he approves of them.

Every officer knows that if written testimonial of good character were demanded from recruits, that it would be impossible to enlist enough men to carry on duty. The limited appropriation forbids the opening of offices in the rural districts, where better men could be found, and though efforts are made by posters, etc., to secure them from there, the success of this is not apparent. Men enlisted in the large cities have always been of an inferior class, and yet these must be taken or none, for the reasons above stated. Every branch of the Service suffers in the same way and the Marine Corps no more than any other.

Owing to the limited number of officers it has been found impracticable (in addition to all other details) to assign any to the special charge of recruiting rendezvous. A brief statement of these facts is respectfully requested to place the matter in its true light. Very respectfully,

C. G. McCawley, Colonel Commandant,

THE ARMY.

G. O. 57, H. Q. A., Aug. 20, 1887.

Publishes promotions, appointments, and transfers in the Army of the U. S., made by the President, since the publication of G. O. 21, of March 10, 1887, and No. 45, of June 27, 1887, together with retirement and casualties.
[All of them have been given heretofore in the JOURNAL as they occurred.]

CIV. WAR DEPARTMENT, S. G. O., Aug. 15, 1887.

The following regulations, governing the examination and appointment of Hospital Stewards and Acting Hospital Stewards of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, are published for the information of all concerned:

1. "Privates who have served one year or more in the Hospital Corps, and have displayed particular merit, will be recommended to the Surgeon-General for promotion by the Senior Medical Officer of the command. From those thus recommended Acting Hospital Stewards will be appointed."

2. "Any Acting Hospital Steward now in service who desires to be transferred to the Hospital Corps shall be at once examined in accordance with the requirements of this circular."

3. "No person shall be appointed a Hospital Steward unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a Board of one or more Medical Officers as to his qualifications for the position and demonstrated his fitness therefor by service of not less than twelve months as Acting Hospital Steward; and no person shall be designated for such examination except by written authority of the Surgeon-General." (Sec. 4, Act to organize the Hospital Corps of the Army of the United States. Approved March 1, 1887.)

4. Hospital Stewards in service March 1, 1887, became, by virtue of the act of that date, Hospital Stewards of the Hospital Corps. Those whose aggregate service as Hospital Stewards is less than twenty years shall be examined on the subjects mentioned in paragraph 6 before re-enlistment; those of twenty years or more of such service will not be examined.

5. Application for appointment as Hospital Steward must be made to the Surgeon-General through the proper military channels; it shall contain a brief statement of the military service of the applicant, in his handwriting, and be indorsed by the Senior Medical Officer and the Post Commander as to character, conduct, general fitness, and habits, particularly in relation to the use of stimulants and narcotics.

6. Candidates for promotion to the grade of Hospital Steward must pass a satisfactory examination as to physical condition, moral character, habits, and general aptitude; in the general principles of arithmetic, including decimal fractions and the rules of proportion; in orthography and penmanship; the Articles of War; and regulations affecting enlisted men, particularly in the Medical Department and Hospital Corps; reports and returns, and the customs of the service relating to the Medical Department; pharmacy; the care and use of meteorological instruments, and the hospital and field appliances of the Medical Department; the method of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded; the elements of ordinary cookery; the elementary principles of hygiene, including ventilation, heating, and disinfection; the general principles of materia medica, therapeutics, and minor surgery, and the administration of anesthetics.

7. Candidates for promotion to the grade of Acting Hospital Steward must pass a satisfactory examination as to physical condition, moral character, habits, and general aptitude; in the general principles of arithmetic, including decimal fractions and the rules of proportion; in orthography and penmanship; the Articles of War, and regulations affecting enlisted men, particularly in the Medical Department; pharmacy; the care and use of meteorological instruments, and the hospital and field appliances furnished by the Medical Department; the method of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded; and the ordinary modes of cooking.

8. These examinations "shall be conducted by a board composed of all the commissioned Medical Officers of the post at which the candidate may be serving, and if there is no commissioned Medical Officer at the station, the candidate shall be sent for examination to the nearest station provided with such an officer."

9. The Board shall ascertain, by oral examination or practical observation, or both, the status of the candidate in certain subjects, and shall mark the result of the examination in each subject on merit rolls, furnished for that purpose by the Surgeon General. These subjects are:

- [A.] Physical condition—to be reported as excellent, good, fair, etc., with special mention of defects.
- [B.] Moral habits.
- [C.] General aptitude and ability to control men in hospital, and knowledge of Army Regulations and of the books and records of the Medical Department.
- [D.] Use of the meteorological instruments and hospital and field appliances furnished by the Medical Department.
- [E.] Knowledge of practical cookery and kitchen supervision so far as relates to the management of the ration and the preparation of special articles of diet for the sick.
- [F.] Dispensary work in the compounding of drugs and the making up of prescriptions.
- [G.] Familiarity with the methods of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded.
- [H.] Minor surgery, so far as it relates to the dressing of wounds, bandaging, preparation of splints, cupping, etc.
- [I.] Dentistry. Candidates professing a knowledge of this subject may be examined therein and given credit therefor, but it is not obligatory beyond the elementary knowledge necessary for the extraction of teeth and similar minor operations.

[Each of these subjects to be reported on by number, the maximum 100, the minimum 70, except in D, E, and F, in which they shall have only half of that value, 50 and 35. The maximum shall represent a thorough proficiency; the minimum, an aptitude regarded by the Board as barely sufficient for the performance of the duties.]

10. The written examination shall consist of a series of questions prepared and transmitted from this office on certain of the subjects mentioned in paragraph 6. The replies, certified to by the Board as having been made without reference to the book, memoranda, or other sources of assistance, together with the report of the Board, shall be forwarded directly to the Surgeon-General, in whose office they will be examined and marked according to the proficiency shown by the candidate. These subjects are:

- [A.] Penmanship, orthography, and grammatical construction. These will be rated in accordance with the merits of the papers of the written examination.
- [B.] Arithmetic.
- [C.] Materia Medica and elementary therapeutics.
- [D.] Pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry.
- [E.] First aid to sick and wounded.
- [F.] Minor surgery.
- [G.] Elementary hygiene, particularly as relating to ventilation and disinfection.

11. The examination for the position of Acting Hospital Steward will embrace the subjects A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, in paragraph 9; and A, B, C, D, and E, in paragraph 10; but the questions will call only for such information as should be expected from the training and experience of the candidate.

12. Passed candidates examined at or about the same time will take precedence for appointment in the order of relative merit, as shown by the results of their examination, and regardless of the precise date of that examination.

JNO. MOORE, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

APPROVED:
WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Aug. 11, 1887.

Owing to the recent reduction in the allowance of trans-

portation, fixes the allotment of transportation animals to the various commands and posts.

When a command is ordered from any post it will take with it its respective allowance of transportation, unless the nature of the duty is such that a less quantity will be sufficient to supply the wants of the command.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, AUG. 12, 1887.

Published an additional schedule of authorized Road Stations:

Santa Monica, Cal.—Wm. Whitaker, Agent.
Desert Station, A. T.—Van R. Beechum, Agent.
Catalpa, Gila Co., A. T.—P. C. Robertson, Agent.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., Omaha (S. O. 78, Aug. 16, D. Platte).

Pay Department.

Leave for three days, to take effect Aug. 22, is granted Major C. I. Wilson, paymaster (S. O. 84, Aug. 15, Dept. Mo.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major John P. Baker, Pay Dept., Omaha (S. O. 77, Aug. 12, D. Platte).

Medical Department.

Leave of absence for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Galen L. Cline, Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T., upon condition that an acceptable substitute be furnished by him during his absence, and without expense to the Government (S. O. 83, Aug. 20, D. D.)

The leave of absence granted Major John H. Bartholomew, surg., is extended one month (S. O. 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Julius H. Patzki, ast. surg. (S. O. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Eugene L. Swift, ast. surg., will proceed from Willet's Point to San Francisco, and report for duty with the troops at Round Valley Indian Reservation (S. O. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Washington Matthews, ast. surg., will proceed to Phoenix, Ariz. T., on public business (S. O. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. Paul Clendenin, ast. surg., Camp Pena Colorado, Tex. (S. O. 93, Aug. 17, D. Texas.)

Ast. Surg. W. D. McCaw is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Riley, and will return to Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 84, Aug. 15, Dept. Mo.)

An Army retiring board having found Major Wm. S. Tremaine, surgeon, incapacitated for active service, the extension of leave on account of sickness granted him is still further extended until further orders (S. O. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 31, is granted Capt. Blair D. Taylor, ast. surg. (S. O. 20, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Henry W. Miller will proceed on Sept. 1 to Fort Brown to relieve Hosp. Steward Joseph Martin, who will report to the governor of the Soldiers' Home, D. C., for duty at Barnes' Hospital, relieving Hosp. Steward Wm. B. Young, who will proceed to Fort Macon, Mich., for duty (S. O. 23, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Wm. Denner is relieved from duty at Fort Sully, D. T., and will return to his station at Fort Bennett, D. T. (S. O. 83, Aug. 20, D. D.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Col. John G. Parke, C. E., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, to enable him to comply with G. O. 41, sending him to West Point (G. O. 10, Aug. 24, C. E.)

Leave for one month, from Sept. 1, is granted Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, C. E. (S. O. 71, Aug. 23, C. E.)

Leave for twenty-two days, beginning Sept. 8, is granted 2d Lieut. William L. Sibert (S. O. 70, Aug. 20, C. E.)

Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., will, upon being relieved from duty at the Military Academy, repair to Washington and report to the Chief of Engineers for temporary duty in his office (S. O. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John Biddle, C. E., will proceed to the Crow Agency, Crow Reservation, M. T., upon public business (S. O. 82, Aug. 17, D. D.)

Leave of absence for ten days, is granted Captain John Pitman, Ord. Dept., Fort Abraham Lincoln Ordnance Depot, D. T., to take effect about Sept. 1 (S. O. 82, Aug. 17, D. D.)

Signal Corps.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Sig. Corps, is extended fifteen days (S. O. 20, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., A, B, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; D, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

The ration of bread for Troop M, at Camp Sheridan, Wyo. T., is increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 81, Aug. 15, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Suckler.

Hdqs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bk., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Major Thomas McGregor will inspect ord. and ord. stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, Adj't., is accountable (S. O. 117, Aug. 8, D. Columbia).

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect C. and E, Q. M. stores, sub. property and stores at Boise Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 117, Aug. 8, D. Columbia.)

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. William Leippler, Troop F, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 118, Aug. 9, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 1st Sergt. J. F. Wolf, and many others of Troop K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

The furlough granted Sergt. A. A. Cabaniss, Troop B, is extended one month (S. O. 84, Aug. 13, D. Ariz.) Capt. John W. Martin, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O. Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The Hdqs., Staff, and Band have arrived at Fort Reno and Col. J. F. Wade has assumed command.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Winnebago, N. M.; B, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Leave for two months, to take effect when relieved from recruiting duty, is granted Capt. Gilbert E. Overton (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., C, D, G, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, F, I, K, and L, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1st Lieut. H. G. Sickel, Jr., is relieved from recruit duty at Fort Yates (S. O. 80, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

Gen. Forsyth, Hdqs., Band, and Troops C, D, G, and M, on the march from Fort Meade, are nearing Fort Riley and will arrive there in a few days.

Gen. Forsyth and command camped at Sidney, Aug. 8. The horses were stampeded on the night of the 6th by rattlesnakes and antelope. When Gen. Morrow left Gen. Forsyth's camp on the afternoon of the 8th, twenty horses were still missing. George Laing piloted the cavalry across the North Platte River at a point a mile below the bridge. The river is half a mile wide where the crossing was made. The scene is described by Gen. Morrow as one of the most stirring he ever witnessed. At times the horses fell into quicksand and plunged desperately, in several instances throwing their riders. The non-commissioned staff and band were nearly all un-horsed.

Sergt. Chas. White, Troop K, for using obscene and abusive language toward Mrs. Mary Yenger, a citizeness, living in the vicinity of Fort Meade, and assaulting the said citizeness, has been stripped of his sergeant's chevrons and docked \$30.

Remy S. Sidelinger, president of the local Barbers' Union of Boston, and a leading labor agitator, has been arrested as a deserter from Troop L, 7th Cav.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Davis, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

A furlough for four months, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Sergt. Charles E. Boyer, Troop F (S. O. 97, Aug. 20, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; B and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; B and H, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. R. G. Smither (S. O. 83, Aug. 11, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Daniel Brown, Troop F (S. O. 84, Aug. 13, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. W. Watson, in charge of Indian delegation (four) from San Carlos, will return with the party, hence to that post, via Whipple Barracks, A. T. (S. O. 85, Aug. 16, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, C, I, L, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

The following transfers in the 1st Art. are announced: Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, from Bat. B to Light Bat. K; Capt. Abner H. Merrill, from Light Bat. K to Bat. B (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson is appointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage at the recruiting rendezvous, No. 100 West street, New York City, N. Y. (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. W. MacMurray and Lieuts. G. P. Cotton and Clermont L. Best, Jr., are among those of the regiment who have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeo B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Fla.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., Ia.

1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 84, Aug. 15, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Major Charles B. Throckmorton, Jackson Barracks, Ia. (S. O. 175, Aug. 20, Div. A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. William McHenry is further extended one month (S. O., Aug. 22, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

*Light battery.

The three batteries of the 3d Artillery at Fort McHenry, Md., will go to Washington Barracks, D. C., by rail, for rifle practice at the longer ranges, as follows: Bat. D, Sept. 1, and return to Fort McHenry Sept. 10; Bat. G, Sept. 10, and return to Fort McHenry Sept. 21; Bat. I, Sept. 21, and return to Fort McHenry Sept. 30 (S. O. 175, Aug. 20, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, on sick leave at Gloucester, Mass., will proceed to Richmond, Va., and relieve 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton in the charge of the recruiting rendezvous. Lieut. Eaton, on being relieved, will join his battery (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, Fort Monroe, is extended ten days (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence as soon after Sept. 1 as his official duties will permit, with permission to apply for an extension, is granted Lieut.-

Col. L. L. Livingston, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 178, Aug. 24, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdtrs., B*, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Detachments from Cushing's and Bancroft's batteries of Fort Trumbull and detachments from Forts Adams and Warren have been in camp on Fisher's Island, New London, this week for skirmish practice. The island furnishes excellent facilities for that purpose, and the battery commanders have not been slow to avail themselves of the opportunity.

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdtrs., E, F*, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended three days (S. O. 178, Aug. 24, Div. A.)

Major Marcus P. Miller, I. R. P., will proceed to Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Columbus, N. Y. H., and make an inspection of rifle ranges and target record books (S. O. 177, Aug. 23, Div. A.)

Sergt. John Francis, Bat. C, is relieved as acting quartermaster and commissary sergeant at the camp of rifle practice, Creedmoor (S. O. 175, Aug. 20, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William E. Shafter.

Hdtrs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Hdtrs., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Capt. F. E. Pierce will return to his proper station, San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 85, Aug. 16, D. Ariz.)

Leave for three months, from Sept. 1, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank O. Ferris (S. O., Aug. 22, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. C. G. Starr, of Co. C, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdtrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
Leave for six months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. Abner Haines, Jr. (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdtrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capt. Joseph Hale and John W. Hannay will proceed at once from Fort Shaw to Fort Missoula, M. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 80, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, A. C. S. Fort Custer, will send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds on hand (S. O. 80, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. William C. Bartlett, Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 81, Aug. 15, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdtrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for one month, from Sept. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Mason (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdtrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

The C. O. Fort Totten sent Cos. F and K, under their respective 1st lieutenants, out on a march of instruction recently fully armed and equipped for field service.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdtrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The furlough granted Sergt. George Atkins, Co. D, is extended two months (S. O. 96, Aug. 19, Div. M.)

Capt. William F. Bopp has been promoted sergeant and Pvt. George T. Fox corporal in Co. B.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdtrs., B, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Edward E. Hardin will repair to West Point and report to the Superintendent Military Academy for duty (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdtrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Rks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C and G, Ft. Apache, A. T., Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Div. of Pacific, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdtrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will direct four non-commissioned officers and ten privates to report to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty during the rifle competitions (S. O. 175, Aug. 20, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. E. M. Lewis, Fort Wood, will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and report as a witness in the case of 1st Lieut. B. F. Handforth (S. O. 176, Aug. 22, Div. A.)

Co. F, Plattsburgh Barracks, is authorized to extend the regular target practice to include from Sept. 1 to Sept. 17, 1887, to make up for time lost in changing station (S. O. 177, Aug. 23, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. C. W. Penrose, Madison Barracks, is selected as competitor from his regiment in the annual rifle competitions, and will report, Aug. 27, to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 178, Aug. 24, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdtrs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Riley, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans, Adj't., is detailed for recruiting service at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 80, Aug. 12, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdtrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut.-Col. J. C. Bates (S. O. 88, Aug. 11, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdtrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter will inspect hospital property at Fort Klamath, for which Asst. Surg. James C. Merrill is accountable (S. O. 120, Aug. 13, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdtrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Peck, D. T.

The C. O. Fort Snelling will forward, under charge of 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin, all unassigned recruits for the 15th Inf. to Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 81, Aug. 15, D. Dak.)

The telegraphic instructions of July 9, directing the C. O. Fort Randall, D. T., to send 1st Lieut. D. Mitchell to Fort Sully, D. T., for temporary duty, are confirmed (S. O. 82, Aug. 17, D. Dak.)

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 12, directing the C. O. Fort Pembina, D. T., to send 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin to Fort Snelling, Minn., to receive a detachment of recruits, and conduct them to Fort Pembina, for assignment to companies of the 15th Infantry stationed there, are confirmed (S. O. 82, Aug. 17, D. Dak.)

The detachment of the 15th Infantry sent from Fort Randall to Fort Sully to take charge of that post until the arrival of the 12th Infantry has returned to its station.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdtrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Capt. E. R. Kellogg is relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition, and will return to Fort Hays (S. O. 86, Aug. 19, Dept. M.)

Capt. E. R. Kellogg is detailed for the recruiting service, and will report to the Supt., New York City, by Oct. 1 (Orders 45, Aug. 22, 18th Inf.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdtrs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboino, M. T.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; F, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for two months, from Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Jr. (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdtrs., A, B, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboino, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdtrs., A, C, B, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Gen. H. A. Morrow, says the *Excelsior*, is taking great interest in the approaching G. A. R. reunion at Omaha and will send about one hundred and fifty men.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Scutte.

Hdtrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marx, N. M.

Leave for four months, to take effect when the 1st lieutenant of his company rejoins, is granted 2d Lieut. George H. Patten (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Black.

Hdtrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

2d Lieut. William H. Alaire, Fort Wayne, Mich., will report to the C. O. Fort Niagara, N. Y., Aug. 27, for duty as adjutant of the camp of rifle competitors (S. O. 175, Aug. 20, Div. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 20, 1887.

APPOINTMENT.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Fremont P. Peck, of the 4th Artillery, to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, August 14, 1887, vice Chamberlin, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Abner H. Merrill, 1st Artillery, to be Captain, August 14, 1887, vice Nichols, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant John L. Chamberlin, 1st Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 14, 1887, vice Merrill, promoted.

To be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain, after five years' service, in accordance with the act of June 23, 1874.

Assistant Surgeon C. N. Berkley Macauley, August 10, 1887.

RETIREMENT.

Captain Frederic C. Nichols, 1st Artillery, August 14, 1887 (act of June 30, 1882).

Military Academy.

The leave granted Cadet Robert R. Chadeayne is extended until 1 P. M., Sept. 15, 1887 (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted Professor Charles W. Larned, Mil. Academy, is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 16. Detail: Major James S. Casey, Captains William M. Van Horne, Cyrus S. Roberts, Thomas Sharp, and William P. Rogers, 1st Lieuts. Daniel H. Brush, William A. Mann, Adj't., and Edgar W. Howe, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, 2d Lieuts. Edgar S. Walker, James H. Frier, and Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James F. Burns, 17th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 77, Aug. 12, D. Platte.)

At Fort Laramie, Wyo., Aug. 22. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edward Collier, Captains Richard J. Dumba, Thaddeus S. Kirtland, Constant Williams, and William J. Reed, 7th Inf.; Capt. Louis Brecheen, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Daniel Robinson and Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, 7th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 78, Aug. 16, D. Platte.)

At Fort Lowell, Ariz., Aug. 22. Detail: Major H. B. Noyes, Captains T. W. Wint, and S. A. Moon, and 1st Lieut. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Banister, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Harris, 4th Cav.; and 2d Lieut. Samuel Reber, 4th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 85, Aug. 16, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Union, N. M., Aug. 20. Detail: Capt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav.; Capt. James A. Haughay, 21st Inf.; Capt. Jethald A. Olmsted, 9th Cav.; Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Daniel Cormier and Willie Witrich, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker and 2d Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry D. Styer, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles M. Truit, 21st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 79, Aug. 19, D. Platte.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Aug. 29. Detail: Col. Horatio G. Gibson, Captains James M. Lancaster, Lewis Smith, and James Chester, 1st Lieuts. Sedgwick Pratt, Benjamin H. Randolph, and Henry R. Lemly, and 2d Lieut. Louis Ost-

heim, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, R. Q. M., 3d Art., J. A. (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Aug. 25. Detail: Captains Frank G. Smith, Edward Field, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. Richard P. Strong, Sidney W. Taylor, and Clarence Decena, and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Correll, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 175, Aug. 24, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at the Subsistence Storehouse, Omaha, Aug. 17, to report upon certain subsistence stores and property for which Major John H. Hawkins, C. S., is accountable. Detail: Major Charles M. Terrell, Pay Dept., and Captains C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., and P. H. Ray, A. J. A. (S. O. 78, Aug. 16, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Captes. Edward E. Wood, 8th Cav., and Samuel R. Whitfield, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav., will assemble at San Antonio, Aug. 19, to report upon the condition of subsistence stores, for which Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, C. S., is accountable (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.)

Examining Board at Fort Monroe, Va.

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Monroe, Sept. 14, 1887, for the examination for promotion of such non-commissioned officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major Royal F. Frank, 1st Art.; Captains Joseph C. Campbell, 4th Art.; Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; George H. Torney, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 21st Art., Recorder. The following named non-commissioned officers will report for examination for promotion: Sergt.-Major Thomas M. Moody, 9th Inf.; Q. M. Servt. George A. Detchandy, 3d Inf.; 1st Sergts. George H. Guard, Troop H, 1st Cav., and Thomas J. Watkins, Bat. C, 3d Art.; Sergts. Michael M. McNamee, Troop G, 7th Cav.; Charles E. Tayman, Co. K, 1st Inf.; James Baylies, Co. A, 5th Inf.; Archibald A. Canbanis, Troop B, 4th Cav.; Thomas H. McGuire, Co. B, 18th Inf.; Capt. Joseph C. Beardsley, Co. B, 4th Inf., and James F. Nutty, Co. B, Battin. of Engrs.; Corps. William C. Neary, Co. E, Battin. of Engrs.; and Earl C. Carnahan, Co. G, 16th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 19, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Capt. John Reidy, U. S. M. A. Detachment of Artillery, is by direction of the President, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

Lieut. G. B. Backus, 1st Cav., with a detachment of cavalry, was sent out from Fort Buford last week with orders to scour the country as far north as the Canadian line. Supplies for a thirty days' absence in the field were taken.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS—1887.

Division Atlantic.—Major M. P. Miller in charge of the competitions arrived at Fort Niagara Aug. 27. His staff consists of Lieuts. S. E. Allen, assistant; H. C. Carbaugh, financial officer, and D. B. Devore, statistical officer. The range officers are Captain Frank W. Hess and Lieuts. Medorem Crawford, Jr., William H. Coffin, Jonas A. Emery, Granger Adams, and John E. McMahon. The commissioned competitors are Captains Joseph T. Haskell, Joseph G. Ramsey, William P. Vose, George G. Greenough, and Richard W. Johnson, and Lieuts. Ramsay D. Potts, Crosby P. Miller, Edward T. Brown, Edwin B. Babbitt, James K. Thompson, W. E. Craighill, John D. Barrette, and Arthur Johnson. There are 62 enlisted competitors, also the following "distinguished marksmen" present: Lieut. H. R. Anderson, 4th Art., and Sergts. W. D. Huddleston, 4th, and J. Nibill, 5th Art. Preliminary practice commences Aug. 31, and the programme in whole is as follows: Aug. 31.—Preliminary practice; Sept. 1.—Preliminary practice, skirmish firing; special match; Sept. 2.—Preliminary practice, skirmish team match; Sept. 5, 6, and 7.—Division competition; Sept. 8.—Division competition, skirmish firing; bull's eye match for teams; Sept. 9.—Competition for Department skirmish medal; revolver match; Sept. 10.—Competition for Department skirmish medal.

Div. Missouri.—The following will report, not later than Aug. 26, for duty in connection with the Division rifle competition at Bellevue, Neb., viz.: Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Harry Read and Harvey D. Reed, 25th Inf., and Thomas M. Defrees, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf.

The several Department teams are now converging upon the Bellevue rifle range near Omaha and are getting ready for Sept. 6, opening day.

Division Pacific.—The competitions commence on Wednesday next.

Dept. Columbia.—Capt. Daniel W. Burke, 14th Inf., is detailed as range officer during the annual rifle competition at Vancouver Barracks, and will report to Major Charles A. Wikoff, 14th Inf., I. R. P.

Competitions closed Aug. 20. Results not

Cav., a member of the Department rifle team, will proceed to Bellevue, Neb., and report to the captain of the Division team. The enlisted men selected for command of the captain of the team, proceed from Fort Clark to Bellevue. The detachment will leave Fort Clark on Aug. 20, remain at San Antonio until Aug. 24, and then proceed to Bellevue. Sergt. Hugh Griffith, Troop D, 8th Cav., and John J. Wolford, Co. E, 10th Inf., distinguished marksmen, will proceed to the Bellevue rifle range, and report Sept. 13.

Dept. Plate.—The competitions closed Aug. 20, the highest total in the team being 507. The final scores at five and six hundred yards were fired in a pouring rain. The totals for all are 200 points ahead of last year. At a company skirmish run, 49-75 was made, over ground for first time. The ground was bad for ricochets; it is believed that more could have been made by frequent practices. Senator Manderson was present, and was much pleased. The following is the order of regiments in Department, based on total of 10 best scores: 17th Inf., 4,381; 7th Inf., 4,376; 2d Inf., 4,100; 21st Inf., 4,066; 9th Cav., 4,056; 8th Inf., 3,900; 6th Inf., 3,888. A circular will be issued from Department Headquarters showing order of posts and regiments, for all the firings. Those who have practiced their competitors will come to the front. Lieut. Reade, Division Inspector, is present, and seems pleased with arrangements for division competitions, appearance of camp, messing, etc. Medals were presented Aug. 23 by Gen. Morrow, who made an excellent address.

The following is the team: Leonard Deitz, private, F, 17th Inf., 507; Geo. A. Lewis, sergeant, I, 7th Inf., 499; August Scholle, sergeant, K, 7th Inf., 489; James T. Kerr, 2d Lieut., 17th Inf., 463; Beaman Walker, corporal, A, 9th Cav., 462; Harry Annis, private, C, 21st Inf., 458; Jas. P. Kelly, corporal, E, 6th Inf., 458; Frank Techter, private, E, 2d Inf., 454; Joseph Garrard, 1st Lieut., 9th Cav., 454; Luke Romig, sergeant, D, 17th Inf., 454; George W. Elliott, private, D, 2d Inf., 453; Lewis W. Handy, corporal, I, 8th Inf., 452. Alternates—Charles H. Muir, 2d Lieut., 17th Inf., 448; Aug. Wirtenberg, musician, A, 21st Inf., 447. 1st Lieutenant James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., takes the command of the team at the division competition.

Dept. Missouri.—The competitions closed Aug. 15. Lieut. Hardin, 18th Inf., carried off the honors, winning both Army prizes and the shotgun offered by the Kansas City Times. The post of Fort Leavenworth has four men on the team, while both of the alternates, the 13th and 14th man, are also from the post, giving it a representation of six. Among the special prizes offered was a Winchester rifle by Schmeiser and Sons, of Leavenworth and Kansas City, which was won by Lieut. A. C. Macomber, 5th Cav., as also the medal offered by A. H. Budlong, post trader. Corp. Peterson, Troop A, 5th Cav., won the handsome gold medal offered by W. A. Kirkham, of Leavenworth. The team is as follows: Lieut. Hardin, 18th Inf., 402; Lieut. Macomber, 5th Cav., 405; Corp. Raich, C, 7th Cav., 402; Sergt. Newton, H, 6th Inf., 401; Corp. Peterson, A, 5th Cav., 409; Pvt. Muench, E, 18th Inf., 406; Sergt. Seckamp, E, 5th Cav., 443; Corp. Keefe, D, 2d Inf., 442; 1st Sergt. Wild, I, 6th Inf., 439; Musician Hollinger, A, 22d Inf., 435; Saddler Machon, I, 1st Cav., 425; Corp. Tabler, D, 18th Inf., 417; Pvt. Preston, L, 9th Cav., 415; Lieut. Hughes, 13th Inf., 405; Sergt. Ray (distinguished marksman), A, 10th Inf., 430. Lieut. C. J. Crane, 24th Inf., team captain, has taken it to Omaha to compete for places and prizes in the Division team.

Gen. Merritt presented the prizes Aug. 22, in presence of all the troops of the post. He was accompanied by his entire staff, personal and departmental. Gen. McCook had issued his orders early in the day as to the formation of the troops, and the companies formed a square, the cavalry on the right, infantry on the left, artillery to the rear, facing inwardly, with the teams of 12 marksmen, commanded by Lieut. Crane, 24th Inf. Col. J. P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, then stepped to the front and read the Department orders announcing the members of the team. Gen. Merritt then advanced toward the competitors and congratulated the winners. To Lieut. Chas. Dodge, 24th Inf., Inspector of Rifle Practice, was due great credit for the success of the competition.

2d Lieutenant J. H. Duval, 18th Infantry, is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition at Fort Leavenworth.

Dept. California.—The competitions have closed. Results not yet to hand.

Dept. Dakota.—Troop L, 1st Cavalry, Fort Buford, D. T., is authorized to extend its regular target practice to include from October 1 to October 20, 1887.

Under the provisions of par. 6, "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," the companies of the 12th Inf., stationed at the following named posts, are authorized to extend their regular target practice to include dates as indicated—to make up for time lost in changing station: Fort Sully, D. T.—Co. A, from date until October 31, 1887; Co. B, from October 1 to October 15, 1887; Co. C, from October 1 to October 15, 1887; Co. D, from October 1 to October 15, 1887; Co. E, from October 1 to October 18, 1887.

The aggregate score at the close of the third days' competition of the first fourteen competitors is as follows:

Private Feeney, Co. D, 5th Inf., 425; Sergt. Ley, A, 6th Inf., 401; Sergt. Halmer, E, 3d Inf., 305; Sergt. Crow, C, 20th Inf., 394; Sergt. Wood, K, 20th Inf., 300; Lieut. Avery, 3d Inf., 388; Sergt. Hight, D, 20th Inf., 385; Lieut. Clark, 12th Inf., 384; Musician Hines, C, 3d Inf., 382; Sergt. Unger, 5th Inf., 381; Lieut. Reynolds, 20th Inf., 379; Corp. Taylor, K, 3d Inf., 379; Lieut. Holbrook, 1st cav., 376; Sergt. Organ, 1st cav., 374.

The weather was cold and disagreeable. Fish-tail winds and strong head wind made it very difficult to obtain correct windage and elevation.

A regimental skirmish match was fired in the afternoon, ten men from each regiment in the department competing, forty shots per man. The regimental totals were:

Fifth Inf., 648; Third Inf., 539; First cav., 479; Fifteenth Inf., 451; Twentieth Inf., 447; Twelfth Inf., 438; Twenty-Fifth Inf., 314.

The prize for this match, the gold medal donated

by the St. Paul Globe, was won by Sergt. Ley, Co. A, 5th Inf., by a score of 100.

In the regimental competition Aug. 20, over distances of 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, out of a possible 2,000 points, the following totals were made: 3d Inf., 1,611; 15th Inf., 1,007; 5th Inf., 1,601; 1st Cav., 1,574; 20th Inf., 1,568; 12th Inf., 1,540; 25th Inf., 1,526. In the individual score of the winning team, 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery, 3d Inf., led, his score being 175, out of a possible 200. In the afternoon the members of the 3d Infantry shot over the same distances for the Pioneer Press badge, Lieut. Avery again making the best score of 170 out of a possible 200, thus winning the badge. The other scores were as follows: Sergt. Dubbs, Co. G, 168; Pvt. Lauterjung, Co. A, 166; Sergt. Palmer, Co. E, 159; Corp. Taylor, Co. K, 158; Musician Hines, Co. C, 157; Sergt. Mitchell, Co. D, 155; Sergt. Dayken, Co. H, 151; Pvt. Moore, Co. B, 145; Corp. Bingley, Co. F, 142.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

AUGUST 25, 1887.

It has rained here nearly every day for two weeks, and the grass and foliage are as fresh and green as in early June, and to visitors the Point never presented a finer appearance. The officers are beginning to return from their summer vacations, all looking as if they had thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The September plebes will report to-morrow. There are, including twelve alternates, fifty-nine. If thirty-two are admitted it will start the fourth class with one hundred and forty members. The preliminary examination will begin on Saturday morning, and the result will probably be known by Tuesday afternoon.

The last hop of the summer will take place on Monday evening, the 29th. If held on Saturday evening the dancing could only last till midnight. At the German last evening there were a number of pretty favors. It was danced by about sixty couples and was extended to 10:30.

The new Superintendent will be here on Saturday. He has engaged rooms at the hotel for that day.

Prominent visitors the past week were Henri Perrier and Charles Jullien, Ingénieur des Ponts et Chaussées, of the French Service; the Vice-President of Guatemala, accompanied by the Consul at New York; Col. Wilson, of the Engineers; Lieut. Pague, 15th Infantry, and wife; Lieut. Noyes, 9th Infantry, and Lieut. Fuller, of the Navy.

A stock company, in which a number of officers are interested, has been organized to manufacture Repenhausen's patent razor stop. The factory will be at Highland Falls, and it is expected to be in running order by Oct. 1.

Early in June everything was moved out of the upper stories of the Academic Building, so as to have it ready for the workmen who were to rebuild the inside and put another story on. When the bid for doing the work were opened it was found that the lowest was many thousand dollars more than the appropriation of \$70,000. So nothing, except cutting some stone for the additional story, has been done. No start, beyond clearing away some fences and driving stakes to show where the four corners were to be, has been made on the new gymnasium. A number of officers are of the opinion that a much more suitable site than the one selected can be chosen.

The following candidates have been designated for examination for admission to the Military Academy in June next:

Lieut. Hardin, 18th Inf., 402; Lieut. Macomb, 5th Cav., 405; Corp. Raich, C, 7th Cav., 402; Sergt. Newton, H, 6th Inf., 401; Corp. Peterson, A, 5th Cav., 409; Pvt. Muench, E, 18th Inf., 406; Sergt. Seckamp, E, 5th Cav., 443; Corp. Keefe, D, 2d Inf., 442; 1st Sergt. Wild, I, 6th Inf., 439; Musician Hollinger, A, 22d Inf., 435; Saddler Machon, I, 1st Cav., 425; Corp. Tabler, D, 18th Inf., 417; Pvt. Preston, L, 9th Cav., 415; Lieut. Hughes, 13th Inf., 405; Sergt. Ray (distinguished marksman), A, 10th Inf., 430. Lieut. C. J. Crane, 24th Inf., team captain, has taken it to Omaha to compete for places and prizes in the Division team.

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The prize for this match, the gold medal donated

eventful to Lieut. Clark's brother officers. 2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., the gainer by the resignation of 1st Lieut. F. J. A. Darr will shortly experience another chance of promotion, his suspending promotion taking him to headquarters at Fort Yates. Of Lieut. Abbot it may be truly said he carries with him the sincere regard of a host of well-wishers.

The sympathies of all were suddenly aroused in behalf of Capt. and Mrs. Halloran upon the occasion of the sudden death of their little daughter, Henrietta, which occurred on the 17th inst. The burial of this child amid the graves of Custer's men in the Dakota hills, and the mournful incidents attending it recall too vividly the lines:

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howso'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.

LINCOLN.

FORT BENNETT, DAKOTA.

The Omaha *Excelsior* says:

Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Infantry, late of Fort Niagara, comes to Fort Bennett, D. T., about thirty miles from Pierre. This is a one-company post and in that respect not looked upon as the most desirable in the country, but in the Army the son of a major-general has to take his chances along with the rest of his fellow officers, and Mr. Howard will proceed to make the best of it, being joined there early in October by Mrs. Howard and her children, who are now visiting her father at Omaha. There is only one other lady at the post, we understand.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The Kansas City *Times* says:

Col. Carlo A. Woodruff has returned from Raleigh, N. C., accompanied by Miss Marion Haywood, the sister of Mrs. Woodruff, who will assist in making social life pleasant at the post during the coming winter.... Col. and Mrs. Rucker have returned from a short trip to the mountains.... Major George H. Burton, Inspector-General, has returned from an inspecting tour.... Maj. Alexander Sharp, Pay Department, U. S. A., gave a reception at his residence in the city, to the officers on duty at the range. Among those present were Lieuts. Beckwith, Swaine, Irons, Scott, Byrne, and from the city Willson, Lawe and sister, Miss Carroll, Misses Nellie and Belle Hastings, and many others.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

WITH the view to giving the hospital stewards and acting hospital stewards of the new Hospital Corps some idea of the nature and scope of the examinations which they will be required to undergo, and thereby relieve many anxious minds, a correspondent of the JOURNAL called at the Surgeon General's office this week, asked for and received permission to see some of the questions it is proposed to propound. A glance at these shows that the examination is intended to develop by a series of purely practical questions the knowledge of the candidate as to the duties of the position to which he aspires. There is not a single irrelevant or "catch" question contained in the list, as so often happens in competitive examinations. The following are samples of the questions that will be asked on the various subjects. There are from six to ten questions on each of the six subjects prescribed for the written examination?

Arithmetic.—What is the difference between $32 \times 90 - 5 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3 - 16$? What is the percentage of fatality of typhoid fever when 37 deaths occurred in 114 cases?

Materia Medica.—What is materia medica? What is lime water? and mention some of its uses. What is the difference in quantity between 60 drops of tincture of opium and 60 minims of that tincture.

Pharmacy.—What are the official names of hartshorn, tartar emetic, saltpetre, and cream of tartar?

Why should you use rain or distilled water in making a solution of nitrate of silver?

Emergency and First Aid.—In the case of a knife-stab in the forearm, how would you distinguish between venous and arterial bleeding, and how would you control the bleeding until the arrival of a qualified surgeon? 1st, supposing it to be venous, and 2d, supposing it to be arterial?

Describe the method recommended by Marshall Hall for keeping up artificial respiration? If you do not know his method state what you would do in a case requiring the respiratory movements to be sustained artificially.

Minor Surgery.—State how you would prepare a mustard plaster and apply it to the chest? Mention as many of the materials as you can call to mind that could be utilized as splints for a fractured forearm or arm? How do you apply cups, say to the back of the neck, and what is the explanation of the uprising of the cutaneous tissues into the cups?

Hygiene.—Explain what you understand by ridge ventilation? Suppose a small-pox patient has died in an isolation ward, what is the proper disposition to make of the infected clothing and bedding, and how shall the ward itself be treated to destroy its contagion?

The above are contained in the list of questions prescribed for the Hospital Stewards. The examination for the acting Hospital Stewards will be similar, but somewhat simplified.

FESTIVITIES AT BAR HARBOR.

A RECEPTION was given at Bar Harbor, Aug. 19, on board the *Yonic*, and another followed, Aug. 20, on board the *Galena*, by the officers of the N. A. Station, Mrs. Whitney receiving, assisted by Mrs. Chester. A hop succeeded on Tuesday, Aug. 22, on board the flagship *Richmond*. This was the closing one of the series of entertainments given aboard the different vessels of the squadron in return for the numerous kindnesses extended by the summer residents ashore. To vary the usual programme boat races were added. The citizens of Bar Harbor subscribed about \$100 for prizes, which sum was considerably augmented by the gentlemen who kindly consented to act as judges. The referee was Mr. Robert Cornell, of New York, and the judges were Major Porter Biddle, Mr. W. M. Roberts, of Bar Harbor; Mr. Burnham, owner of the *Mohican*, and Lieut. W. H. Reeder, U. S. Navy. Lieut.-Comdr. F. A. Lyons, U. S. N., acted as time-keeper. There were four classes of races—10-oared cutters, in which five boats entered; dories, five boats; whaleboats and gigs, eight boats, and 12-oared cutters, four boats. The first race was won by the *Atlanta*; second, *Richmond*. The *Galena*'s dinghy won the second race; *Despatch* second. The *Galena*'s gig won the third race; *Richmond*'s gig second. The 12-oared barge from the *Despatch* won the last race, with *Richmond*'s cutter second.

The greatest excitement was shown over a catamaran race between the flagship's catamarans, one manned with deck hands, paddling with long-handled oars, and the other by coal-heavers, who had armed themselves with large coal shovels painted red. This race was so very close that the judges decided it a dead heat, and as no prize was offered they subscribed \$5 for the members of the coal crew. The catamaran race was paddled over a course from the *Richmond* around the *Despatch* and back to the flagship. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were delighted and cheered until they were hoisted into the *Richmond*.

August 20 Secretary Whitney made an official visit to the *Richmond*, where he was received with all the honors. From there he went to the *Despatch*, where later Secretary Whitney entertained a number of friends at breakfast. Among the most prominent guests present were: Rear Adm. Luce, Capt. Robert Boyd, Major A. S. Hewitt, of New York; Admiral Howell (retired), U. S. N.; Lieut. W. S. Cowles, of the *Despatch*; Capt. F. M. Bruce, Atlanta; Comdr. G. F. Wilde, *Dolphin*; Comdr. C. M. Chester, *Galena*, and Comdr. F. H. Green, *Yankee*.

THE UTES.

On Aug. 24 a telegram was received from Major Randlett, commanding Fort Du Chesne, saying: "Colorow has his followers with him, about 150 in all, including men, women and children. There are no indications of his being reinforced. All the Indians at Uintah and Ouray want peace. I believe Colorow would come to the reservation if he could get there without being attacked. Indian Agent Byrnes, in charge of the White River Utes at Uintah Agency, has sent out a white man in company with Elmey, Colorow's son, to a point near Meeker, where Colorow was supposed to be camped. On arriving there they found the camp had been burned and domestic utensils were scattered about as if the place had been abandoned in great haste. Young Colorow said he was confident that the camp had been attacked and burned by cowboys. It was also reported that Chapita, the widow of Chief Ouray, had been made away with, as she was among the missing squaws. Great anxiety is manifested concerning Chapita. If the cowboys have harmed her I anticipate it will end in serious trouble. I say to the Indians that I hope she is with Colorow, or maybe a prisoner at Glenwood Springs. Wish the latter could be ascertained."

On August 23d General Reardon, in command of the State forces, telegraphed to Governor Adams from Glenwood Springs as to the condition of affairs, and saying: Information from my scouts leads me to believe that we are in for a long campaign, and that we may be compelled to fight east and west. Every care has been taken to avoid hostilities and simply act as peace officers, but the mere act of trying to serve a civil process upon Indians is a declaration of war to Colorow.

On August 24th Governor Adams telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior:

"Will you not instruct General Crook to send troops into Garfield and Routt counties and remove the Indians to their reservation?"

"The Indians are threatening, and citizens are alarmed and excited, and serious conflict is liable to ensue. State troops are now protecting the women and children who have collected at Meeker and other points."

A telegram from Meeker says it is feared that Chipeta, widow of old Chief Ouray, the greatest chief that has ever reigned over the Utes, was killed in one of the encounters which the Indians had with Sheriff Kendall's party. If such is the case war is unavoidable.

Governor Adams received dispatch Aug. 25 from Brig. Gen. F. M. Reardon, of the State troops, asking for his presence, and he left at once for Meeker to hold a conference with Colorow. Gen. Reardon in a previous dispatch said:

Major Lishie has Colorow corralled with 200 bucks. They want to see big white man. Won't talk to cowboys. Whites want little fight. Soldiers must go back or have little fight. Kendall has only fifty-two men. This is positive. All other information on this point is false.

Adjutant General Drum has received the following telegram from General Terry, dated Chicago, Aug. 23:

Your dispatch of yesterday reached me this morning, and I have sent it to General Crook for his information and guidance. But as I understand the information the present trouble is entirely within the boundaries of the State of Colorado, and has arisen from an attempt to execute the process of a civil court of that State. The sheriff has called out a posse and a detachment of militia has been sent to him or is on the way to him. * * * The only course of action that appears to me to be feasible is to induce the State authorities to suspend the execution of their process until an effort can be made by United States authority to induce the Indians to return to their homes. As yet no troops have been sent to the scene of the action, though they are held ready to march. In view of the severe penalties imposed by the act of 1876 on military officers who shall unlawfully use troops in aid of civil authorities, I ask for more explicit instructions for my guidance.

GENERAL LEE'S ADVICE TO YOUNG WIVES

Mrs. HANCOCK, in her memoir of her husband, says:

"How well I remember Gen. Robert E. Lee, then a major, who was stationed there at that time. He was the beau ideal of a soldier and a gentleman. When bidding us good-bye and God speed upon the eve of our departure he said to me: 'I understand that you contemplate deserting your post, which is by your husband's side, and that you are not going to California with him. If you will pardon me, I should like to give you a little advice. You must not think of doing this. As one considerably older than Hancock, and having had greater experience, I consider it fatal to the future happiness of young married people upon small provocation to live apart, either for a short or long time. The result is invariably that they cease to be essential to each other. Now, promise me that you will not permit him to sail without you.'

"The sequel shows how faithfully I sought to follow that noble admonition, and how after, in my varied experience, I had occasion to transmit to others his disinterested, truthful convictions. With many regrets we bade adieu to a host of friends, most of whom I never saw again. Not so with my husband, however. He met them face to face on the battlefield in less than three years."

STATISTICS show that 53,000 wells have been drilled in Pennsylvania and New York since the discovery of petroleum, at a cost of \$200,000,000. These wells have produced 310,000,000 barrels of oil, which were sold at the wells for \$500,000,000. This represented a profit to the producer of \$300,000,000.

The American Machinist says: "It appears that the axles manufactured by the Troy Steel Company are tested by selecting one from every twenty and subjecting it to three successive blows from a heavy trip hammer. On the occasion referred to, several axles had successfully passed the test, and two blows had been given to another when an accidental delay took place, and on striking the third blow some little time after, the axle broke. This being an unexpected occurrence another axle was tested in a similar way, the third blow being purposely delayed, and another breakage took place; the experiment was repeated two or three times with a similar result, though axles from the same lot always stood the test when the blows were given in rapid succession."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm'l S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunc. At New-York, R. I., Aug. 27.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 1 gun. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At Newport, R. I., Aug. 27.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed from Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 25, for New York.

OSSIPPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Newport, R. I., Aug. 27.

It now transpires that the *Ossipee* was damaged to a much greater extent, when she ran aground, at Halifax, recently, than was at first reported. A Board of Survey has examined her, and it is found that she is in a very dilapidated condition. It will require no small amount to repair her. The shoe for a distance of 75 feet will have to be removed and repaired. One piece of shoo about 120 feet from forward end will have to be removed and renewed; also copper in several places. The fore foot of this vessel, including also piece of stern fore end of keel, and about 10 inches in depth of forward end of garboard, stroke of planking was knocked away.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At Newport, R. I., Aug. 27.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Newport, R. I., Aug. 27.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adm'l D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Lazaretto, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Aug. 12.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Lazaretto, Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 18 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Lazaretto, Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12.

European Station—R. Adm'l Sam. R. Franklin. (Commo. Jas. A. Greer has been ordered to command this station on Aug. 24.)

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Leghorn July 24.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Sailed from Lisbon July 16, and is at Cadiz, where she will remain until about Aug. 15.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm'l L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu July 24.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Callao, Peru, July 14.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. Arrived at Callao, July 14, from Panama. Ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy-yard. Expected to arrive daily.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Acapulco Aug. 2.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Callao, Peru, July 9.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Wrangle, Alaska, July 26 from Sitka.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Arrived at Valparaiso Aug. 20.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Left Callao July 21 for Callao.

Astasia Station—Rear-Adm'l Ralph Chandler. Vessel with (+), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. Was to sail from Yokohama July 12 for Nagasaki. Her repairs were finished July 7. Capt. Byron Wilson has been ordered to command, per steamer of Aug. 23.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Chemulpo, Corea, Aug. 6.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Nagasaki July 12.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama July 12.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Nagasaki July 12.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama July 12.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the Jamestown, Saratoga, and Portmouth, should be sent for the present to New York.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Maderia Aug. 19. Expected to reach New York Sept. 15.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Maderia Aug. 19. Expected to reach New York Sept. 15.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Maderia Aug. 19. Expected to reach New York Sept. 15.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. A. New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. On her summer cruise. At Fort Monroe Aug. 20, en route to Annapolis.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19, for Bar Harbor, Me.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa. Comdr. H. F. Pickering will command this vessel September 1.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

ST. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. En route to New London, Conn. Expected about Aug. 30.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Captain N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Rio, South Atlantic station, via Cape Verde Islands, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, July 25. Arrived at St. Vincent, W. I., Aug. 18.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wilts. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 8 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Counter's Island Harbor. Newport, R. I.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swatara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and *Nipape*—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic or Asiatic Squadron. Commander B. H. McCalla will be given the command of the *Enterprise* upon her completion. The *Enterprise* is now being prepared for commission with all speed, and is expected to be ready for her officers the latter part of August.

Chicago—At New York, where she will be completed. Is getting ready for trial trip.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

Hartford—Repairs will not be made until legislative action is secured.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A most exhaustive French official report on the subject of forced draught was sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1878, previous to which forced draught had been fitted to the stokeholes of the French armoured.

It is a pity to see the old *Hartford* going to be sold by auction and turned into junk. She fought us hard, but she fought us nobly, and Farragut's heart would break were he alive to see it.—*Birmingham Daily Age*.

Work on the 75-ton derrick, whose wreck was noted at the time, is being rapidly pushed in the stone dry dock of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, but 't will be some months before the extensive repairs required are finished.

The Construction Departments of the New York and Norfolk navy yards have been directed to prepare schedules of the tools required for building vessels, for which an allotment of \$75,000 for each yard was recently made.

The work on the *Hartford* at Mare Island has been discontinued. Nothing further will be done on her until Congress decides whether she is to be repaired for duty as a cruiser or receiving ship, or allowed to go to rotten row.

The Inspection Board is contemplating an early departure for the various navy-yards on the annual inspection tour of receiving ships. It has not yet received orders directing the inspection, but expects to receive them within a week.

The U. S. S. *Ossipee* is to be docked at Portsmouth, N. H., for an examination into the amount of damage done by her grounding a short time ago. From the Portsmouth yard she will probably go to Newport en route for more northern waters as the cool weather of the fall comes on.

Five new ironclads for the Chinese fleet were to start from England for Hong Kong this week. Two swift, protected cruisers, built on the Clyde, have each a displacement of 2,300 tons, and a speed of nearly 18 knots. Two larger ones, built at Stettin, are armored cruisers with a speed under 16 knots. The other one is a torpedo boat, built at Yarrow. It has achieved the marvelous speed of 28 miles in an hour.

We heartily second the suggestion to make of the flag-ship *Hartford* a monument to American naval valor as personified in Admiral Farragut. It may not be advisable to repair the old ship for naval purposes, but surely some way can be found to keep her afloat and presentable. The land is being covered with monuments to the heroes of the Army; let the sea have at least this one, a monument herself and a memorial of heroic men and glorious deeds.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

During the English naval manoeuvres the *Conqueror*, which, owing to the state of the sea, could not during the previous week fire her heavy guns with the rest of the squadron, went to target practice. As a result her captain had to report that the concussion caused by the discharge of the 45-ton breech-loaders in her turret did an unexpected amount of damage on board, and for the first time betrayed the fact that the ironclad is structurally weak.

CHARLES H. CRAMP, of the shipbuilding firm of Cramp and Sons, had an interview Saturday with Secretary Whitney, and received his assurances that the Navy would be adequately represented at the forthcoming Centennial Celebration of the Constitution at Philadelphia. Mr. Whitney promised that in addition to the presence of the forces at Philadelphia, the Department would be instructed to make a practical demonstration of the advance in naval construction and armament in the last one hundred years.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury recently notified Paymaster Heath, of the *Alert* that owing to the fact that the vessel had a crew of only 104 men and officers, he was not entitled to a clerk. The paymaster's clerk was thereupon ordered to return home. The law under which this action was taken is said to have been misconstrued by the Fourth Auditor. The law specifies that clerks shall be granted only to paymasters of vessels the complement of which is 175. It does not matter whether the complement is full or not. The clerk, Mr. Walter Coburn, lately arrived in Washington and is endeavoring to have the Auditor's action overruled.

A LETTER recently appeared in the *Journal de la Marine* asking if it were lawful for a ship in distress to throw oil on the troubled waters. The writer maintained that the general opinion of seafaring men was that it was illegal, as oil employed by one vessel might endanger the safety of another, the sea becoming more violent after escaping from the action of the oil. A report has been made to the Academy of Science by Admiral Cloué, who, after a careful study of the matter and personal experiments, is highly favorable to the *flage de l'huile* which has saved a great many vessels from being wrecked. Admiral Paris quite agreed with Admiral Cloué, and expressed the hope that publicity would be given to the proceedings of the Academy, so that the attention of all nations might be drawn to the benefit of using oil.

From all that can be learned as to the movements of the vessels composing Admiral Luce's fleet at Bar Harbor, it seems that with the exception of the *Dolphin* and *Ossipee*, all of the ships will rendezvous at Newport about the 28th of the present month, the first named vessel remaining at Bar Harbor until the 1st of September before rejoining the rest of the squadron. From Newport the *Dolphin* will proceed to New York, from there to Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk, for the purpose of taking the contingent of marines detailed from those points to Philadelphia for participation in the on-coming centennial of the Constitution, afterwards conveying them back to their respective posts. Bearing in mind the fact that the *Dolphin* cannot properly berth her own crew, it can be at once understood what a truly cat and monkey time the unwilling passengers will have during the expedition thus outlined. The *Dolphin* seems to have reached a reliable sea speed of about twelve knots an hour for any reasonable length of time. Certainly not too high for a despatch-boat.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

AUG. 23.—Chief Engineer John A. Scott, to the Michigan.

Ensign B. C. Dent, to the Galena.

Detached.

AUG. 23.—Lieutenant John A. Rodgers, from duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., and ordered to special duty at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Richard Wainwright, from the Galena and placed on waiting orders.

Pased Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon, from the Michigan and ordered to the Boston.

Assistant Engineer B. C. Bryan, from the Boston, August 31, and ordered to special duty at Washington, D. C.

Assistant Engineer J. R. Wilmer, from the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Harry Hall, from the Galena and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. B. Speyers, from the Chicago and ordered to the Galena.

AUG. 25.—Lieutenant Frank J. Milligan, from his present duties, August 31, and will report to Captain Phythian, September 1, for special duty as inspector of steel for the new cruisers.

Ensign J. H. Hetherington, from the Branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Michigan.

MARINE CORPS.

AUG. 26.—Captain Bartlett is granted one month's leave, from Sept. 5.

Captain Taylor's leave is extended one week.

G. C. M. O. 31, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1. Before a G. C. M., which convened at the Navy-yard, New York, July 12, 1887, and of which Comdr. Henry B. Robeson, U. S. N., was President, was an signed and tried Asst. Surg. Louis W. Atlee, U. S. N., Chargee. Absence from his station and duty after his leave had expired." Finding—On the charge, "guilty," Sentence—"To be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

2. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the G. C. M. in the foregoing case of Asst. Surg. Louis W. Atlee, U. S. Navy, are approved. The record in this case embraces evidence to the effect that, prior to the commission of the offence, viz.: Absence from station and duty after expiration of leave, of which Asst. Surg. Atlee was convicted, he had been, more than once, guilty of a similar offence; that on one occasion, an absence of this character, which extended to a period of three days or therabouts, was overlooked by his commanding officer, and that on another occasion, he was subjected to punishment. The repetitions of the offence, that were the basis of the present charge, indicate the lack of a proper regard for the requirements of duty which, while it may be partially attributable to the comparative brevity of Asst. Surg. Atlee's period of service,

will, if continued, prove to be a serious hindrance to his usefulness, as well as to his advancement; it is to be hoped, therefore, that he will afford no new occasion, of a like character, for discipline or reproof.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

GREAT GUN TARGET PRACTICE.

The following order has just been issued to the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, comprising the *Richmond*, *Galena*, *Ossipee*, *Yantic*, *Atlanta* and *Dolphin*:

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION,
U. S. FLAGSHIP RICHMOND (2 RATE),
BAR HARBOR, MAINE, Aug. 22, 1887.

ORDER.—The ships of the squadron will be exercised at both individual and battery great gun practice on the way to Newport. It is my desire to render both officers and men that the gun's crews must work at the loading and pointing the guns with the utmost rapidity possible, the gun captains point with extreme quickness, though always trying to get them sight quickly, never firing until they are sure; and the officers in aid and help as much as possible, and, during the battery practice, must keep the gun-captains informed of the correct range to use. It will continue to celerity at the B. L. guns to load and point at the same time.

A silver medal, similar to the one presented to Daniel Wicka, of the *Richmond*, in June last, will be given to the captain of that gun of the squadron which reaches the highest merit at the individual practice of gun's crews; and the pennant, now carried by the *Galena*, will be given to the ship having the highest merit at battery practice. The winning the latter, depending as it does so much on giving the gun-captains the right range, is more the affair of the officers of a ship than of the gun's crews.

S. B. LUCE.
Rear Admiral, Comdg' U. S. Naval Force, N. A. Station.

This practice is intended as a continuation of that held at Gardner's Bay in June last, during which the Commander-in-Chief was present on board each ship while she was firing, in order to secure uniformity in all the conditions, and thus fairness in the competition of gun's crews during the individual practice. The former is so conducted as to make it purely a trial of the quickness of serving the gun on the part of the crew, and of marksmanship on the part of the captain—the distance is known, and each gun's crew fire a number of shots at the target as rapidly as they can. While the battery practice is conducted with the ship under way, and the helm constantly shifting from one side to the other, thus ensuring a continual change of distance, and all the guns rapidly firing at will, the practice of single gun's crews at individual firing seems to be especially valuable, as the direct comparison instituted incites everyone concerned to great effort—the improvement of each unit results in great good to the fire of the battery as a whole.

It is to be regretted that the Navy cannot have, like the Army, its regular place and season for carrying on target practice with small arms and great guns. The skill required for good gunnery can be attained and kept only by persistent effort. Each squadron might have, at two or three points within its geographical limits, a station to which its ships should repair whenever they have target practice to carry on; and if ships passed a considerable time at or near such places, a greater degree of uniformity in our target practice, and drills generally, might be brought about. Our men, if we may judge by the large number of drills which they are expected to be proficient in, have need of all the assistance which judicious arrangements can give them; and we must not wait until the new ships are completed before instituting these improved methods of training, but must begin now to build up a body of trained men well skilled in the care and use of the weapons which ships carry.

The man who pulls the lock-string of our guns in battle is, after all, the one to whom is confided the vast sums of money and hours of patient investigation and thought which are bestowed upon our armaments, and if we fail to care for him and to teach him what he will be called upon to do, we shall have failed in an essential point. Such a scheme of fixed drill grounds as the one suggested, together with a properly equipped gunnery school, which is a necessary part of a navy, would go far towards the end in view.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CRUISE OF THE NAVAL CADETS.

The *Constellation* got up anchor and left Hampton Roads last Saturday. The *Phœnix*, a Naval Academy tug, towed her to Lyn Haven Bay where she awaited a fair wind to go up the Bay. She did not have long to wait, for at 2 P. M., Sunday, a 7-knot breeze right up the Bay sprang up, and at 2 A. M. she was at anchor again at the mouth of the Petruet River. The cadets do not expect leave before Monday.

The *Constellation* is ordered back to Portsmouth, N. H., before she goes out of commission. There she will undergo repairs. All her officers were quite chagrined when they heard that they would have to take her to Portsmouth, but they could only "grin and bear it." They too, were expecting a month's leave before the beginning of the Academic year, but their trip to Portsmouth will break it into. They asked for volunteers from the cadets of the 1st Class to go as officers of the forecastle. The number asked for quickly came forward, for there were that many who lived near Portsmouth to whom there would be no inconvenience beyond losing ten days or two weeks of their leaves. The trip will be interesting for them as they will occupy the wardroom and, in fact, become young officers for awhile; besides what they will gain in knowledge will never come amiss.

Long Johnson, an ordinary seaman, was acquitted by a Court-martial last week, on the charge of failing to return the amount of money given him for safe keeping by a sick messmate.

A Court-martial has been ordered by Comdr. Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, to convene this week to try Naval Cadets Gibbs and Lange, of the 3d Class, a resident of Ohio, charged with bazing Naval Cadet Lange, a 4th Class man, admitted to the Naval Academy in June. The alleged bazing took place on shipboard, and it is charged Lange gave Lane the alternative to eat soup or fight an upper class man. Lane pickably chose the latter, and the next of a hand-to-hand fight in the narrow confines of shipboard brought a good many witnesses. Most of the cadets who witnessed the affair were brought up on Sunday on the *Phœnix*.

Naval Cadet Stickney, who received a slight injury, was sent to the hospital at the Academy to recuperate before going on leave.

The second class, who have been at the Academy all summer, had leave last Saturday, the 20th. They were quite elated at the idea of getting away ten days before those who went on the cruise. Two or three of them were kept over for misdemeanors. They are hoping to set off with the others from the cruise, but they may have to pay for their pranks with the whole of their leave.

Two West Pointers, Haner and Johnson, of the 2d class, who were spending their leave at the Hygeia, came on board the *Constellation* at Hampton Roads. They seemed well pleased with ship life, as described to them by their Annapolis cousins. They left there on Saturday for their homes, preparatory to reporting at West Point Aug. 25.

REVENUE MARINE.

A private letter from an officer on board the revenue cutter *Bear*, dated Port Clarence, July 10, gives the following account of her cruises: After being relieved from duty at the Seal Islands by the arrival of the *Bush*, the *Bear* left for Atlantic on July 22, meeting ice off St. Lawrence Island. She arrived July 25 at St. Michael's, where they found Fuller, the murderer of Archbishop Seghers. Capt. Healy arrested him on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Johnson and will take him to Sitka for trial. The general opinion at St. Michael's is that Fuller is insane. The *Bear* left St. Michael's on July 26, and fell in with the whaling fleet at Port Clarence. Here Capt. Cogan, of the bark *Hunter*, came on board and gave a record of one of the crew of the whaler *Napoleon*, crushed by the ice in May, 1885. He found no trace of the men, which led Capt. Healy to go to Cape Navarin. After this search the *Bear* will go North for Seal Island duty in September, and then return to San Francisco. The origin of the story concerning the *Bear*'s unseaworthy is that on her way down from Behring Sea it was found that the bow plates were loose and that there was a slight leak. She was put into Unalaska. A wooden cofferdam was built around her bow, the bolts were riveted up and the damage speedily repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* has an enthusiastic notice of Mrs. Wildrick's "Zealot in Tulle," of which it says: "Those who penetrate beyond the first page discover, to their amazement, that here are a series of strenuous scenes, almost lurid in their intensity." It describes the scenes in her book as "done with such fierce and nervous power that it is scarcely credible as the work of a woman." The remarkable thing about this introduction and a testimony to its strength and verisimilitude is that all the critics in writing of the book have praised the author for the skilful use of her historical materials, when in good truth the only material she had was her own vivid fancy. There are no historical materials about Barrancas, no legends even. It is a half ruined fort on the Gulf that once belonged to the Spaniards and was surrendered to Jackson. These bare bones she has clothed with such warm and living flesh that she has not been suspected as the creator. The most skilful work is that by which the author sets the whole picture against the semi-tropical background. It is all keyed to the high white lights, the sharp shadows, and the dazzling floods of sunlight of the Southern landscape. In keeping with the story of a scene where such fierce tragedies had been enacted is introduced a faint hint of the supernatural. Such characters as that of old Colonel Finisterre—who has been said to give one the impression of having strayed out of a novel by Tournefeuille—or of the fanciful, spiritlike Pauline and of the quaint little negro maid, with her love potions and Voodoo charms, give the promise of great possibilities in their creator.

We are in receipt of the report of the last (18th) annual reunion of the Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy. It contains the annual address of the president of officers, Major Mordecai, and the obituaries of twenty-six graduates, seventeen of whom were in the Army and nine in civil life, eight being members of the association. The volume concludes with some West Point reminiscences by John H. B. Latrobe, and the report of the business transacted at the reunion and the constitution and by-laws of the society.

The leading paper in the "Magazine of American History" for September is a biographical sketch of the distinguished revolutionary officer, Gen. James M. Varnum, from the pen of Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. Army, LL. D. The shorter papers are of much importance, and include Original Documents containing the "Memorandum of Route pursued by Colonel Campbell in 1779, from Savannah to Augusta, Ga., annotated by Col. Charles Jones, Jr., LL. D."

"Scribner's Magazine" for September will contain "The Unpublished Draft of a National Constitution by Edmund Randolph," found among the papers of Geo. Mason. The paper is especially interesting in view of the approaching centennial of the Federal Constitution in September. Mr. Conway has contributed to "Scribner's Magazine" for that month a valuable paper on some of the chief historical points involved in this document.

No. 6 of Shoppell's "Modern Houses" contains some hints for furnishing and decorating a summer cottage by Adelia B. Brand, and on heating and ventilation by Charles F. Wrigley. There are also designs of cottages costing \$3,000, \$10,000, \$2,700, \$2,400, \$1,900, \$4,000, \$8,000, and \$25,000.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

If the lineal promotion feature of the Steele bill is to be adopted, why not add a proviso that an officer promoted to a higher grade shall take rank in that grade according to length of continuous service as an officer—all officers to be promoted regimentally up to grade of major. This would rectify all injustice that may have been inflicted by the adoption of regimental promotion of lieutenants in the past.

It is noted that the strongest advocates of adoption of the lineal promotion clause (without any proviso) are officers who have gained the greatest number of files under the old rule of regimental promotion. Its adoption would clinch the advantage they have gained. Two wrongs would not make a right in this case any more than in any other.

This plan of giving an officer standing in the higher grade, to which he may be promoted, in accordance with his length of service, would do away with the main objection to the adoption of lineal promotion of lieutenants, viz.: increased expense, as an officer need not be transferred from one regiment to another until promoted to the grade of field officer.

Most lieutenants would prefer to remain with their regiment, if they knew they would take their proper place on the lineal list of captains as soon as promoted to that grade in their regiment.

The writer would probably lose a number of files by the adoption now of the suggestion he makes, but he would have the satisfaction of becoming a colonel in his proper turn, and if lineal promotion (without proviso) should become a law with the Steele bill he would never attain (by regular promotion) to a higher grade than major.

In this connection attention is invited to the fact that many of the 1st lieutenants of infantry, who stand above one hundred on the lineal list, are by no means old and gray, and entitled to their high place lineally by length of service.

SUGGESTION NO. 2.

Why not, in event of the passage of the Three Battalion Bill for Infantry, promote captains having longest service to majors; 1st lieutenants having longest service to 2d lieutenants; and 2d lieutenants having longest service to 1st lieutenants—then adopt suggestion No. 1 for the future promotions.

JUSTUS.

The twelfth annual reunion of the United States Veteran Signal Corps Association took place in Philadelphia Aug. 25.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.

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OF "The Theory and Practice of Surveying," by J. B. Johnson, Professor of Civil Engineering in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., recently published by J. Wiley and Sons, the London *Engineer* says: "The appearance of this book ought to be taken by English civil engineers as one more in a rapidly increasing series of warnings that we on this side of the water have received of late years, that we have no easy task before us if we mean to maintain our right to the first place of merit in engineering science."

The fee of \$20,000 paid Jas. B. Eads for his opinion in reference to the Manchester Ship Canal is said to be the highest fee ever paid for an engineering consultation. \$1,750,000 has been expended upon this canal before a sod has been cut or a stone laid to forward the actual work, which is to cost \$28,750,000, a firm of responsible contractors having agreed to build it for this price.

JUSTICE FIELD, of San Francisco, in the recent habeas corpus case of D. D. Lavin, arrested as a deserter and sent to Alcatraz, expressed the decided opinion that the statute of limitation could not apply to desertion, but if counsel wished to argue the matter he might take five days to look up authorities.

Engineering, of August 12, publishes an illustration of the Gatling gun which forms part of the exhibit at the Elswick collection of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

COLONEL AND BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN G. PARKE, of the Corps of Engineers, who has been assigned to duty as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, has just returned from a brief trip abroad and will, next week, at the beginning of the Academic term, enter upon the duties of his responsible office in succession to Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., late Colonel 5th Cavalry, who has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Under the act of March 16, 1802, the Superintendency of the Military Academy was placed in the Corps of Engineers which was then re-constituted as a corps of the Army. Subsequently Congress declared, by act of April 29, 1812, that the Military Academy should consist of the Corps of Engineers and certain professors, and by a later act of June 12, 1858, that the Superintendent of the Military Academy, while serving as such by appointment of the President, shall have the local rank and pay and allowances of a Colonel of Engineers, and the Commandant of Cadets, while serving in like manner, shall have the local rank, pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers. This was the settled policy of the Government as to the Military Academy for upwards of sixty-four years and that institution became, under the management of the Corps of Engineers, one of the first and, probably, even the best military school in the world. In 1866, by statute of July 18, Congress, not satisfied with letting well enough alone, enacted that thereafter the Superintendent might be selected, and officers detailed, for duty at the Academy from any arm of the Service, and that the supervision and charge of that institution should be taken from the Corps of Engineers and placed in the War Department, where it has since remained. Two weeks later Congress reorganized the Army, and, in doing so, made the Military Academy entirely distinct from the Corps of Engineers. Since then, for twenty-one years, the Superintendent has been either a colonel of infantry or cavalry, except for a brief period, when a Major-General was assigned to command the "Department of West Point." While serving, however, as Superintendent, the incumbent of that office, if a field or company officer by commission, nevertheless still has the local rank, pay and allowances of a Colonel of Engineers.

Whether the transfer of the Military Academy from the immediate charge of the Corps of Engineers has been an advantage or disadvantage to military education is a mooted point which it is not necessary now to consider. The JOURNAL cannot, however, refrain from expressing its gratification that the Superintendency has been assigned to so accomplished and competent an officer of Engineers as Brevet Major-General Parke, who will bring to the direction of its discipline and course of instruc-

tion all the enlightened conservatism which marked its administration when once before under the superior officers of the Corps. His service in the Army has been a distinguished one. Having graduated from the Military Academy in July, 1849, second in his class, he became a brevet 2d lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and in 1861 became a captain in the same before its consolidation with the Corps of Engineers, after twelve years important service. On Nov. 28, 1861, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers July 18, 1862. His services from 1861, particularly in the 9th Army Corps, in various capacities to that of its commander, and in the earlier campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and then at the surrender of Vicksburg and in the defence of Knoxville, and later with the Army of the Potomac from the Wilderness campaign to the close of the war, present a record among the most distinguished of any of those officers still in service. During his service as a general officer of Volunteers, General Parke received four brevets in the Regular Army, each given for gallant and meritorious services in particular actions. The selection of such an officer for the responsible office of Superintendent is a gratifying evidence that the Secretary of War intends that the Military Academy shall have the benefit of all that matured judgment and experience, honorable record and high scientific attainment in its direction can give towards maintaining the character and increasing the efficiency of this great national institution.

LESSON OF ENGLISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

THERE appears to be considerable difference of judgment among English naval officers as to the practical value of the recent naval manoeuvres, of which we have heard so much. They have been of undoubted use in accustoming the officers and men to handle their ships and guns, and they have increased the stock of naval information as to the qualities of the different ships. Whether anything has been learned as to the relative strength of the attack and defence, and the ability of England to defend herself against foreign invasion, is in doubt. The demonstration was wholly naval, and the English coast defences were left entirely out of the account. Whatever may be thought of them, the Army Engineers will hardly be prepared to admit that they can be entirely omitted from naval calculation; they might at the very least be expected to delay an attacking squadron. In the event of actual war earthworks, long-range and quick-firing guns of position, sub-marine mines and the like would have to be taken into account in entering an English harbor. Besides, the *Engineer* holds that naval operations against forts and harbors are nearly impossible. "No commander dare lie near a harbor from which a sub-marine boat could be despatched to blow up his ship. The one chance remaining is that ships may be rendered torpedo proof, and how that is to be done remains to be seen." So, the one lesson taught by these naval manoeuvres, about which there seems to be no question, is that we cannot depend wholly upon a naval force to protect our sea ports, but must have coast defences.

The division of the British Navy into two squadrons for attack and defence left the defensive squadron fairly representative of the force which can be gathered in British waters when war compels the dispersion of the British Navy over a wide field for the defence of colonies and British commerce afloat. The general impression we derive from the published accounts is that the attack had, on the whole, the advantage. True, Admiral Fremantle was captured by Admiral Hewett, after he had secured control of the mouths of the Thames and Medway long enough to do infinite damage, but his capture is ascribed to a characteristic bit of English blundering in failing to supply his flagship with a chart of the North Sea. This compelled the Admiral to return to his anchorage. His attack was made in clear weather during the short nights of that high latitude, and with moonlight. In actual war advantage could be taken of less favoring conditions, and even as it was Admiral Fremantle stole a march upon his enemy, and had his force equalled his would have been able to have coped with him on at least equal terms when they met.

He succeeded in keeping out of the way of Admiral Hewett by making use of the torpedo cruiser *Archer*, disguised as a tug, with an extra funnel, made of canvas, and canvas paddle boxes. The success of this stratagem, and his ability to elude the defending squadron, has badly shaken British faith in its first line of defence, as the navy is castled, and increased the demand for local defences on shore. "We certainly learn from these manoeuvres," writes the *Gazette*, "that our mobile defence force is insufficient for its work. Instead of six torpedo boats in the English Channel, six score would be barely sufficient and six hundred not too many. Fancy, only six torpedo boats from the North Foreland to Scilly Isles!—and in spite of this absurd number, the correspondents of the daily papers constantly spoke of 'swarms' of torpedo boats. The real value of these small craft was more fully shown in the Irish Channel, where they did good service in assisting Baird to smash up *FitzRoy*, and actually frustrated Markham's purpose on the Clyde."

This refers to the complete victory obtained in the Irish Channel by Admiral Baird over the attacking squadron, which helped to make the honors easy between attack and defence. The gallant Admiral divided and conquered. The cruiser *Amphion* was picked up, and then the *Devastation* first and the *Shannon* afterwards were cut off and quietly captured by the Admiral and his squadron before the Commodore could come to the assistance of either—so that when the squadrons eventually engaged the odds were two to one in Admiral Baird's favor. Admiral Fremantle's success is ascribed to the fact that he is a diligent student of strategy and tactics, as well as a brave and capable officer, while Admiral Hewett depends more upon inspiration and dash. A French naval officer, Lieutenant Weyl, writing about the Naval Review, says that politics had a great deal to do with the display, the English Government wishing to create an impression on the minds of Indian Princes and other notabilities not connected with the profession. Hence this arming and manning of obsolete vessels dating back to the *Aigincourt* and the *Minotaur*. After remarking on the enthusiasm of the spectators, he adds: "Among the guests were Colonists, Indian Princes, the representatives of conquered nations, or nations subdued and protected. These will carry away an impression of the *fête* which will never be obliterated, and the echo of the 'hurrahs!' of the British sailors will be borne to the most distant portions of the British Empire.

..... The impression created on foreign sailors is much the same as it would be were we to show off most of the vessels lying in the ports of Toulon or Brest in the roads of those places. The spectacle would be grandiose but deceptive. There are conditions which men-of-war worthy of the name have to fulfil; it may be positively stated that the immense majority of the vessels at Spithead in no way answered to the *desiderata* of the present hour."

In answer, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The fact remains that 115 war-vessels of various types took part in the Naval Review of 1887, irrespective of brigs and troopers; and that not more than 10 or 15 of these were of such a class as it would be advisable to retain for harbor defence or coast duties. These figures speak for themselves, and the veriest croaker cannot gainsay them."

Reflecting upon the review, the *Engineer* questions whether it is well to put so many eggs in one basket, as is done in the case of such ships as the *Inflexible*, which expends between seven and eight thousand horse power in carrying around 12,000 tons of displacement to float four mighty 80 ton guns, six smaller ones, and some torpedoes. Aside from the question of concentrating so much on one ship our contemporary says: "Does it not appear that these weapons, if to be carried in turrets, ought to be so carried that the ship will present the least possible mark to the enemy, and that the structure of the ship above the water-line should be as simple and straightforward as possible? In one word, Ericson's *Monitor*, above water supplies the *beau ideal* of what a war ship carrying heavy guns ought to be. We say 'above water' advisedly, because there were many and grave defects in the underwater portion of the *Monitor* type, as elaborated in

the United States, which should not be copied. The perfect war ship, then, would be a vessel with her upper deck not raised many feet above the water-line, and nothing projecting above that deck save the two turrets carrying the guns and the funnel."

WHEN an order was given some months ago to the Du Pont Works for 17,000 lbs. of the brown P. A. powder, used during the first firings with the Army 8 inch gun, the contractor asked to be allowed to furnish several other samples of powder for experiment before filling the order. The request was granted and the samples have been tested, but as they failed to give results equal to those obtained with the original grade, the Ordnance Department has demanded that its requisition be filled. The best results obtained from the recent samples of powder were as follows: With a powder charge of 110 lbs., and a projectile weighing 300 lbs., the muzzle velocity was 1,875 feet per round, with a pressure of 40,000 lbs. per square inch. The best results given with the P. A. powder was 1,820 feet muzzle velocity, with a pressure of only 35,450 lbs. per square inch, the charge used being 100 lbs. and projectile 286 pounds. This gun has been fired in all 65 rounds, 41 of which have been fired since it was hoisted to the muzzle. It is still in perfect condition. It is the intention of the Testing Board to fire the gun to extremity just as soon as sufficient powder can be obtained to go on with the firings. It is the desire of the Chief of Ordnance to have the experiments go on without delay in order that Congress may be given the results through his next annual report.

DISCUSSING the subject of autumnal manoeuvres the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "We want active service for the experience and valuable instruction to be derived, and in order that the dead wood that now encumbers the Army may be cut off. If Congress would do something, even to retire from the Army the blind, the lame and the halt officers, the efficiency of the military service would be increased and its esprit du corps materially advanced. The establishment of fall manoeuvres, provided all officers were required to exercise their proper command, would make plain the absolute necessity for a closer inspection of the Regular Army and the weeding out of the inefficient. Of course, the State militia would be assisted and improved by mingling for a period with the regular troops, but the latter would derive more benefit from such association than the former. A majority of the young officers of the Army have never seen a thousand men under arms at one time, and few of them have ever had opportunity to command a full company. The assembly of a large body of men would therefore be of great service to these young officers, and would enable them to apply their knowledge and training acquired at West Point."

MR. PULESTON, who has just been knighted by the Queen for his services in connection with the Welsh Eisteddfod, has had a remarkable career. He came to this country when a young man, and during the war served as State Agent for Pennsylvania, under Governor Curtin, with the rank of colonel. Next he was a broker in Wall street, having for his partner Carrington H. Raymond, formerly on the staff of General Silas Casey. Next Mr. Puleston returned to England, entered into business as a broker, was elected to Parliament, in which he has been conspicuous, and is now accorded the honor of knighthood. Mr. Puleston is a gentleman of most agreeable address, and he will be pleasantly recalled by the many officers of our Army, who met him during the war or on his recent visit to the United States. Not only has he had a most useful career in Parliament, but he has been tendered and refused the office of Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and that of Parliamentary Secretary of the Board.

THE Constitutional Centennial Commission has issued thousands of invitations to citizens of the different States inviting them to be present at the ceremonies commemorative of the First Centennial Anniversary of the Framing and Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, to be held in Philadelphia on September 15, 16 and 17 next.

ON Thursday, August 25, a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Naval saluting battery, Brooklyn Navy-yard, the occasion being the hoisting the pennant of the new Rear Admiral, Bancroft Gherardi, who on that day received his promotion in consequence of the retirement, already announced, of Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, U. S. N. Rear Admiral Gherardi will, it is said, remain in command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, notwithstanding his promotion, as the Secretary regards it as the most important of the Naval stations and so properly the command of an officer of Admiral Gherardi's rank. Many congratulations have been received by the Commandant and Mrs. Gherardi, and hosts of warm friends in and out of the Navy will learn of the promotion of this deservedly popular officer. Notwithstanding his experience in all of the lower grades, Rear Admiral Gherardi is the youngest man of that rank in the Navy. He was born November 10, 1832, so that he is not yet fifty-five years old, and neither he nor his friends wish him a day older. Admiral Gherardi has been spending the past month at Long Branch, and will leave again for that popular resort in a few days for a further period of rest and recuperation, for his health has not been of the best for some time past, and as the requirements of his position as Commandant of the Brooklyn Yard will be especially arduous during the coming year, it is desirable that he should enter upon them as well fitted as possible for their performance.

THE two vacancies on the disability retired list of the Army, caused by the deaths of Lieut.-Colonel Layton and Captain Dawes, will probably not be filled until the return of the Secretary of War. If the rule, adopted last winter, of retiring those standing at the head of their respective grades is held to be still in force, 1st Lieutenants Thad. H. Capron, 9th Infantry, and Thomas W. Lord, 20th Infantry, would come in for the present vacancies. Should the senior lieutenants be passed by these, it is believed, the selections will rest between Captains Samuel Munson, 9th Infantry; George M. Downey, 21st Infantry, and James F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry.

IN his annual address to the "Sons of Veterans," which last week held their annual camp at Des Moines, Iowa, Commander-in-Chief Payne said: "We look with a great deal of pride on the growth of our order during the past year. We have chartered 614 new camps with 11,811 applicants. We have mustered into the old camps 5,438 members, which makes a total growth of 17,249, and a total membership of 32,804. What other order has ever made such rapid strides?" The order scatters military titles around with a perfect looseness, and is multiplying general and field officers to an alarming extent.

THE American eclipse expedition sent to Tokio, Japan, under the joint auspices of the National Academy of Sciences and the Navy Department accomplished its work August 19 as well as the cloudy weather would permit. Professor David P. Todd, of Amherst College, was in charge of the expedition, assisted by Professor Hitchcock, of the Smithsonian Institution; Lieutenant W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., detailed from the Asiatic fleet; Rev. Dr. Holland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., naturalist; Dr. W. N. Whitney, interpreter, and several native Japanese artists.

THE War Department has not yet been informed of the relief of 1st Lieutenant Joseph F. Huston as Regimental Quartermaster of the 20th Infantry, and the appointment of his successor. This change was due on June 30 last. Doubtless the delay is owing to the fact that Lieutenant J. A. Irons was selected to succeed Lieutenant Huston, but as he had gone to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the school, the War Department declined to relieve him. The tour of duty of three more of the regimental staff occur during the present calendar year, viz.: 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., Nov. 1; Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., 7th Cav., Nov. 7, and Lieut. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav.

LIEUTENANT FEGER, R. N., has won his promotion to commander by his gallantry in defending the pinnace of H. M. S. *Turquoise* against an attack by an Arab dhow having twenty armed men on board and fifty-three slaves. He drove them off, followed up the dhow, shooting the helmsman, so that the boat lurched to and sank, and rescued the slaves. Of the thirteen Arabs on board all were killed, except one, who escaped. Lieutenant Feger was wounded, and four of his eight men wounded, one dying. The English are crowding the Arab slave merchants so hard that they are becoming desperate.

GUZMAN BLANCO, President of Venezuela, sailed from New York for Europe on Saturday last. His chief object is to endeavor to adjust the boundary question with Great Britain in reference to the encroachments of that power upon Venezuelan territory. Upon this question he is reported as saying: "The English Government has denied the right of arbitration in the matter. Venezuela now proposes to send a sufficient army, having raised a few thousand soldiers, to drive the usurpers from her territory. As a result, it is hoped that the U. S. Government will intervene to terminate the question by requiring Great Britain to submit to arbitration. It is especially to be regretted that the press of the United States has observed a marked reticence in the instance of the usurpation of Venezuelan territory by a European Power."

THE San Francisco Report says: "Maurice Connell, one of the survivors of the Greely Expedition, now a Signal Service observer at San Francisco, and Captain Norman of Chicago, who was ice master of the *Theba*, are reviving the cannibalistic horrors of that memorable fiasco in their most startling and sensational shape. The simultaneous appearance of these publications, one at Chicago, August 14, and the other at San Francisco, August 16, would indicate a concert of action that could not be purely accidental. It is intended to inaugurate a new crusade against General Greely, why don't these garrulous gentlemen, instead of wasting their wind in the newspapers, go before a grand jury with duly attested affidavits and get somebody indicted?"

LABOUCHERE, editor of the London *Truth*, in advocating a reorganization of the British War Office inclines to the French system. He says: "In France the War Minister is supreme head of the army. He is Commander-in-Chief as well as Minister. There is no one over him. Parliament is his only master. The chief of the French General Staff is under his orders; so are the commanders of army corps districts. In case of war, the Commander-in-Chief in the field reports direct to the War Minister. Under this system the French Chamber can, and does, exercise, through the responsible Minister, a proper control over both the *comptabilité* and *commandement* of the national army."

THE decision of Judge Brown, U. S. Circuit Court, E. D. of Michigan, in the case of the U. S. v. James Clark, is published in full in the *Internal Revenue Record*, New York, of August 15, from an official copy furnished by the Judge, with head-notes prepared by him. We did intend to publish it here but this publication in the *Record* will serve every purpose for reference. It is an important case, and officers having occasion to refer to it can obtain it by remitting ten cents for a copy of the *Record*.

AT the unveiling of the statue of Cuauhtemoc, the last of the Aztec emperors, at the city of Mexico, Aug. 21, very few Mexicans of Spanish descent were present, but thousands of Indians attended the ceremony, showing that they cherish the memories of their ancestors' patriotic struggle against the Spaniards at the time of the conquest.

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

THE President of the Dynamite Gun Company is S. D. Schuyler, and among the prominent stockholders are Wm. Belden, Richard Irvin, Jr., Wm. Cramp, Rodney W. Daniels, R. Kingman, and A. J. Leith, directors; Rear Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. N.; Luther R. Marsh, and ex-Congressman R. W. Harris, formerly chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives. The company was organized three years ago this month, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The gun was invented by Mr. M. E. Mefford, of Detroit, and to test its value the company asked the Secretary of War to allow the use of Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor, for firing off the gun, and to assign an expert artillery officer to take charge and do the firing, all expenses to be paid by the company except the salary of the officer.

Lieut. E. L. Zaluski, who was assigned to this duty, has become an enthusiastic advocate of the gun, of which he says: "Of the 15-inch guns now building there is nothing problematical or experimental about them. The tests of the other guns rendered it certain that these four guns would be a success. We have set out to throw a 100-pound charge two miles with a gun of special design no longer than the one now at Fort Lafayette. With the new gun I can throw 100 pounds of dynamite five miles; a thousand pounds two and one-quarter miles, and a ton one and a half mile. Some questions have been raised as to our ability to handle with safety in a seaway the very heavy projectiles which we propose throwing. Our design is of such character that the projectiles will not have to be handled at all. The movement of a single lever will open the breach, cause the projectile to be inserted and breech to be closed, another projectile moving into place ready for loading. Our contract calls for discharging once in two minutes; we are prepared to do so every minute, or even more rapidly."

THE company are building a specimen gun for Egypt, and Spain has an investigating committee here. About Sept. 10 they are to have a bombardment. The Government is going to furnish them a target—a condemned vessel—which Lieut. Zaluski will try to destroy in New York harbor with 100

pounds of dynamite. The guns for the pneumatic gun cruiser are of bronze, 10½ inches bore, and 40 feet in length. A regulation shell will contain 600 pounds of dynamite, and shells of larger or smaller capacity can be used.

CASTING STEEL GUNS.

NEW YORK, August, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE Government proposals for cannon, and the difficulties under present method of the casting or "building up" large guns, induces me to ask your attention to the drawings and detailed description mailed herewith. The writer believes, with many others, that guns may be cast in one piece, as strong and durable as the best "built up" guns, if proper methods are employed. I have used many tons of very large steel castings that were equally as strong as the best steel forgings, having the same elongation and elastic limit when tested under the same conditions in actual service. I am well aware that steel castings have been, and may be, made that have scarcely any strength at all, and also that castings of steel have been made with an ultimate tensile strength of 160,000 pounds to the square inch, and having the same elongation that could be possibly obtained in the best forgings—possessing the same tensile strength.

Proper materials, cast by proper methods, where in the inevitable shrinkage is caused to improve and perfect the piece, will produce castings on which no amount of forging could do more than to increase the elastic limit and reduce the elongation, a result not to be desired in a gun, as this is exactly what takes place in any metal when it is over-worked or over strained. By my process we have no lottery, coarse, crystal combination, that forging and annealing only partially improves, but a fine grained mass, well annealed, homogeneous, perfect. I have been allowed a patent for my process and would be glad to correspond with parties who could try the plan. I feel assured that there would be a saving of 50 per cent. of the cost of manufacture. One important feature of this process is that it does not require an extensive plant as where the metal is poured at one pouring.

JOHN F. ALLEN.

Accompanying this is the description of a method of casting heavy cannon by which, it is claimed, steel guns may be cast up to 500 tons weight at a much reduced cost. The plan is to make the mold in sections which are added one after the other, and the gun cast in corresponding sections around a hollow core through which water circulates. It is suggested that the surface be covered with a layer of pulverized Beauxite, ore of aluminum, for the purpose of lowering the melting point and preventing the radiation of the heat from the surface of the molten metal. If it is desired to insure a more thorough annealing of the casting it is suggested that "the fluid metal may be agitated by induction, by passing a powerful alternating current of electricity through the central tube, by connecting one end of this tube with one of the poles of a suitable dynamo, and the other end to the other pole."

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., is ordered to proceed from Frankford Arsenal to Dupont Powder Mills to inspect powder being manufactured. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

Maj. W. B. Tremaine, surgeon, is granted leave until further orders. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

1st Lieut. Thos. W. Lord, 20th Inf., is placed on the retired list on account of disability incident to service. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

Capt. Robt. G. Smither, 10th Cav., is granted five months' extension of leave on account of disability. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Maj. John B. Parke, 16th Inf., is granted leave for three months from Sept. 25—light battery detail for two years from Oct. 1. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

Following is the Light Battery detail for two years, from Oct. 1: 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Rafferty, Battery D to Light Battery E, vice Lieut. John L. Chamberlin, from E to D; 2d Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, Battery F to Light Battery K, vice 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Vandusen, from K to F; 2d Art.; Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, from E to Light Battery F; vice Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, from F to E; 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, from M to Light Battery F, vice Robt. M. Rogers, from F to M.

1st Lieut. Wm. A. Simpson from C to Light Battery O, vice Louis V. Cuziarc, from A to C; 2d Lieut. Wm. P. Stone, D, to Light Bat. A, vice 2d Lieut. J. T. Thompson from A to D; 3d Art., 1st Lieut. John E. Myers, H, to Light Bat. F, vice Henry C. Danes from F to H; 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt from A to Light Bat. C, vice Lieut. B. H. Randolph C to G; 4th Art., Lieut. C. A. L. Totten from G to Light Bat. B, vice Lieut. Sidney W. Taylor C to G; 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer G to Light Bat. B, vice Clarence Deems from B to G; 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, from Light Battery A to Light Battery F, vice Walter Howe, from Light Battery F to Light Battery A; Lt. John T. French, from Light Battery M to Light Battery F, vice Lt. Peter Leary, Jr., F to M; 2d Lt. Lucien G. Berry, M, to Light Battery F, vice 2d Lieut. Williston Fish, from F to M; 2d Lieut. John E. McMahon, from D to Light Battery B, vice 2d Lt. C. L. Correll, from B to D; 5th Artillery—1st Lieut. S. E. Allen, L to Light Battery D, vice Jas. C. Bush, from D to L; 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, C, to Light Battery F, vice 2d Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, from F to C. (S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

We are requested to inform the Companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States that the headquarters of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania will be at the United Service Club, 1,433 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Sept. 15, 16 and 17, 1887, the occasion of the Centennial of the framing and writing of the Constitution of the United States. The Commandery request the presence of the Companions visiting the city at that time.

ARMORED TURRETS FOR COAST DEFENCES.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The turrets which Mr. Gruson is building and which are favored by many persons for the defence of our coasts are of chilled cast iron, a metal very hard on the surface but brittle. This material was, not long since, in great repute for the construction of turrets, not only in Germany, but in France and in almost all European countries.

From the long trials to which chilled iron had been subjected in France, from 1874 to 1878, the conclusion had been arrived at that this metal was best suited for resisting that repeated fire which fixed works of fortification should be able to bear, provided only it should be of great thickness. At this period of its use, it was in fact this consideration alone which prevented its being used in the armoring of ships.

The success which chilled iron had obtained at the trials was due to the bad qualities of the projectiles used by the artillery of that time, projectiles manufactured exclusively of cast steel or cast iron. The tenacity of the shell not being superior to that of the armor, the greater mass of the latter caused the shell to burst into numerous fragments, the only effect of the shock being the crumbling up of the projectile, the armor itself remaining uninjured.

This state of things was considerably modified from 1880, at which period the Forges de St. Chamond began to produce their admirable shot of extra hard steel which contributed so much to develop the reputation of those works and which have so remarkably beaten the similar products of Krupp in all cases in which the two systems of projectiles were brought in competition, especially in the memorable trials of 1885 and 1886 at Ochta in Russia. It is known that as a result of these trials, Russia, who for 20 years had taken her shells from Krupp, now applied to the Forges de St. Chamond, first to obtain from them her supply of projectiles and then to induce them to establish in St. Petersburg itself works to manufacture extra hard steel shot.

In attacking chilled iron, a wide difference is to be observed between the behavior of these shot and of those which were formerly employed. After the shock, they remain intact, without fissure or change of form, and it thus often happens that they may be fired several times consecutively, provided, of course, they are furnished each time with a new copper band.

It is easy to understand that, under these conditions, the shock producing almost no effect on the projectile, so that it is not even heated to any appreciable degree, reaches its full intensity upon the chilled iron armor which is rapidly injured and, what is more serious, traversed by cracks wide and deep.

No sooner, therefore, had these penetrating shot of the Forges de St. Chamond made their appearance, than Count Mousin, author of those very experiments which led France to adopt chilled iron for armor, hastened to renounce completely this metal, and to adopt exclusively rolled iron plates, which these same Forges de St. Chamond, formerly the establishment Petin and Gaudet, were the first to manufacture (in 1885, curassing the floating batteries *La Lave*, *La Tonante*, *La Dévastation*), thus enabling the French fleet to destroy in half-a-day's bombardment the celebrated fortress of Kiuburn, October 27, 1885.

These plates, prepared with special kinds of iron and by special methods of treatment, of which the Forges de St. Chamond have always preserved the secret, possess this remarkable quality: the best projectiles, even if they succeed in piercing them, can never produce clefts or cracks, so that the armor even when damaged by the accumulation upon one given point of a great number of blows, is, in all other parts of its surface, as sound and capable of resistance as it was before fire had commenced.

These considerations will explain why we should unhesitatingly reject Gruson's turret for our coast-defences and why Schneider's steel is equally ill-suited for our turrets. This steel is, in fact, almost as brittle as is the chilled iron, and in all the trials to which it has been subjected it has split up into fragments at the shock of the first shell, even when the projectile, as at Spezzia in 1876, was in hard cast iron of only middling quality.

Not only is this steel fragile, but it presents only a feeble tenacity, and it is a matter of public notoriety that the French Navy Department in order to test projectiles from the Forges de St. Chamond fires one shell taken hap-hazard from each pile against a Creusot steel plate of a thickness proportioned to the size of the shell. To get the lot accepted the shell must pierce the plate through and through and be found on the other side, whole, without cracks and without change of shape.

Mr. Gruson, moreover, has implicitly acknowledged the exactness of our assertions and can scarcely now with good grace contest them. When in 1884 the Roumanian Government ordered of him a turret intended to be tested against a turret of St. Chamond, he first proposed a construction in chilled iron like those he had hitherto manufactured, but as soon as he knew that the work was to be attacked by extra hard projectiles of St. Chamond, he hastened to abandon this metal, which he, nevertheless, more than any one, had contributed to render popular. The turret he presented at Bucharest was formed of rolled iron plates, of a quality inferior doubtless to the French plates, but which offered, nevertheless, a much greater power of resistance than could have been presented by a cuirass of chilled iron.

Charged with the building of a coast turret for Italy, with the condition of its resisting three shots from a heavy gun, Mr. Gruson only made up his mind to use chilled iron when he knew that the shells to be fired were to be supplied by Krupp. The result of the trial, which took place at Spezzia in 1886, though it satisfied the Italian Government, was by no means brilliant. After the second shot, the Voussoir was found to be split into seven or eight fragments by as many broad radiating clefts, although the projectile had been literally crumbled by the shock.

To sum up, we must adopt neither steel nor chilled iron in the construction of our coast turrets, notwithstanding any advantages of cheapness we might be able to find in the employment of either of these metals. The principal object is to enable the turrets to resist repeated shots from heavy guns firing the best projectiles, and it is only by armoring them with plates of rolled iron that we shall be enabled to obtain this result.

CAPT. SAM JONES AND "SIX QUESTIONS."
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE mention in your columns of the death of Capt. Sam Jones, formerly of our Service, brings to mind a little incident connected with that officer, while acting as Judge Advocate of a General Court-martial at Camp Floyd, Utah, about the year 1859. There was, perhaps, no officer of the whole of the said old, extended camp better qualified for the duties of the position named than Jones; and rarely, indeed, did it chance that a really guilty party escaped his keen and searching prosecution. For once, however, the captain appears to have been disappointed in results.

A private in the 10th Infantry then—whom we will bid rejoice in the name of Mullins—having been brought up on charge of abstracting in a felonious manner certain goods from a "dobe" in the town of "Frog"—adjacent to camp—Jones proceeded with his usual vigor and aptness to the case. The testimony as adduced went hard against the prisoner, and on conclusion of the examination of witnesses for the Government, there seemed left scarcely a loophole for his escape.

So it befel, however, that previous to all this, one of the captains of the 10th, deeming a man of his to have been unjustly accused, appeared before a Court of the regiment in behalf of the prisoner and succeeded in getting him out from under the shadow of the law and safely back to his quarters and duty. This circumstance, coming in due course to the ears of the occupant of the guardhouse, our captain, whom we will call T—, could scarcely go on as officer of the day, short of being besieged by prisoners both at the right and the left, for his officers in their defense. To all, however, he turned a deaf ear, referring them to the commanders proper of their companies. Until now came forward, by permission, Mr. Mullins, chain at leg, and eager for the assistance of T—, insomuch, "indeed," that he was "as innyeent as any unbormed babby." To Mullins T— replied in like manner as to other of those in limbo; but the man persisted, this captain of the 10th was at length induced to write out for him, on separate slips of paper, questions to the number of six. With the rendering unto those of certain answers in the form of "Yes" or "No," the finding might, perhaps, be upon the side of the accused. If there were no witnesses to answer thus favorably, T. held Mullins fairly guilty and hoped he would get his dues.

When, therefore, upon the trial, Jones came to ask the prisoner if he had any witnesses to be examined, Mr. Mullins, in place of throwing himself, as was expected, without further inquiry, upon the mercy of the Court replied that he had. Whereupon, three rare old guardhouse birds, fellow prisoners of Mullins and no doubt perfectly drilled and posted by him—being summoned in form swore straight through, and each man with the identical answer, "yes" or "no," according as provided in the slips theretofore written out. The evidence, moreover, as thus presented, being in the nature of an alibi, as perfect as even old Weller could have craved—the Court found no recourse other than a complete acquittal.

Jones was present at the parade of the 10th when, the prisoners being called to the front, the order was read stating the acquittal of Mullins, and directing his release. Turning also and addressing, as it chanced, the very author of the mischief, T.—once more officer of the day—Capt. Jones remarked in effect as follows: "I have no complaint to make of the finding in the case of this son-of-a-gun, for the evidence compelled it; but what I'd like to know is, where in thunder those 'six questions' come from?" And the parade being over Jones departed in a musing mood for his quarters. T. also went his way, marvelling much upon the mutability of human affairs, and how even so smart an advocate as Jones will sometimes be defeated by apparently trivial agencies.

A. T.

A POINT OF LAW.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

From the recent case of Sergt. H. H. Smith, 13th Inf., tried at Leavenworth, Gen. Merritt remarks: "The record fails to show that after a decision on one challenge was announced, the accused was given opportunity to offer other challenges. While not absolutely essential, it is important that the record should show this." And Gen. Merritt thereupon confirms the sentence awarded and directs its enforcement.

The 914th section, R. R., prescribes, in reference to the records of Courts-martial, that they shall show that the prisoner "was previously asked whether he had any objection to any (not one) member and his answer thereto." This means very clearly that it must expressly appear on the record that the prisoner was permitted to exercise his right of challenge. As a prisoner has a right to challenge, one after the other, every member of the court, and can challenge but one at a time, the record in question does not show that the prisoner was given his right of challenge, but only a very small portion of it. The record, therefore, does not comply with the plain meaning of the Regulations, and is, therefore, fatally defective.

If it had failed to show that the prisoner was given any right of challenge, the obvious duty of Gen. Merritt would have been to send it back for amendment, and, if he had dissolved the court, to set the proceedings aside.

This was his obvious duty also in the case in hand; and in announcing, as he virtually does, that it is not essential that the record should show that a prisoner was given his full right of challenge, he lays down a doctrine which cannot hold water for one instant.

It may be a trifle mortifying, but it is the General's plain duty now, to revoke his confirmation and return the record to the court. If that be already dissolved, there is legally but one other step to take.

MILES.

THE SECRET OF GREEK FIRE.

A DESPATCH from Charleston, Ill., Aug. 19 says: "The young Catholic priest and scientist of this place, who was recently created a Lieutenant in the French Army for valuable discoveries in the art of making and using a powerful explosive for war purposes, claims to have made a more valuable discov-

ery, or, rather, rediscovery. He says he has found the art of making Greek fire which was lost in the Dark Ages about 1250, when gunpowder came into use. The compound consisted of naphtha and two other ingredients, and its power of destruction is marvellous. It will so corrode iron as to dissolve it, while water, instead of extinguishing it, will only increase its power. The inventor will soon publish an article on the subject of his great discovery."

GEN. MILES'S \$1,000 SWORD.

THE sword intended for Gen. Nelson A. Miles as a token of regard from the citizens of Arizona, will be publicly presented to him in Tucson next month on the anniversary of the surrender of Geronimo. The subscriptions were confined to civilians within the boundaries of Arizona. The amount, \$1,000, was readily raised and could easily have been trebled. The jeweller furnished exquisite designs for the sword, made from photographs sent from Arizona, and he is now engraving the sword, which, from an artistic standpoint, will be the finest sword presented to any military man in this country. No precious stones will be used. The scabbard is of solid gold. One of its sides will be left plain for the presentation inscriptions, etc. The other side will be engraved with the following characteristic scenes: First, the Agency at San Carlos (on the reservation), the Indians appearing in natural camp life. Second scene, companies of cavalry and infantry in pursuit of Indians. Third, the fight. Fourth, the capture, and Indians marched to Bowie Station, where a train of cars stand in waiting for their reception, and last is Geronimo's head, with hat on, forming the foot of the scabbard. This latter work is done from Fly's photograph of Geronimo, and is perfect to life.

The blade is of Damascus steel, and will be engraved with the name of Gen. Nelson A. Miles and scroll work. The handle or hand grip will be of white shark's skin, braided in gold. The guard will be gold and emblematic of both the cavalry and infantry. At the extreme end of the guard, engraved in gold, will be the head of Natchez, the son of Co-chise, a moonstone amethyst forming the end of the handgrip.

GENERAL DRUM'S RETALIATORY POLICY.

GENERAL DRUM is reported as saying of his controversy with the Pension Office: "We of the Adjutant-General's Office are every ready to answer all requests, and do so with the utmost promptitude. The Pension Office, however, owing to the loose manner of conducting its business, is not aware of our promptness. We receive calls continually for information already furnished, which has evidently been pigeon-holed at the Pension Office without any record being kept of its receipt. The Adjutant-General now has the extreme satisfaction of answering many of the inquiries from the Pension Office by stating that the information called for was furnished on such and such day, of which fact that office has been several times informed. This is Gen. Drum's retaliatory policy. It is quiet and effective. Commissioner Black, in my opinion, has acted unwisely in opening up a discussion on the subject of desertion cases. It is evident, from the frequent calls received from the Pension Office for information already furnished, that the Commissioner lives in a glass house. I think he desires to give the impression that he is doing all that can be done for the soldier, and it is to him they must look for relief. For what purpose this effort is made I leave you to judge. The pension claims are not being settled as rapidly as he wishes, and in order to take the blame from his own shoulders he points to the Adjutant-General as the bar to the more rapid adjustment of claims. The Adjutant-General has the law on his side. He settles desertion cases which have dependent upon them claims for pensions as rapidly as possible. So far as the methods of this office are concerned, they will compare favorably with those of the Pension Office. Commissioner Black to the contrary notwithstanding."

A SOLDIER'S APOLOGY.

By D. DOUGLAS BREWERTON.

"Our Army swore horribly in Flanders."

Tis told of old when Britain bore
Her army to the Dutchman's shore.
"Our men in Flanders fiercely swore."
A most improper thing to do,
Against all regulations, too,
For e'en the naval code declares
That he who excretes airs
Shall by Court-martial get his due;
But who o'er trial ever knew?

My Christian brother, pause awhile;
Just drive a mule, and I should sae lie;
Or drill an awkward squad who know
Where neither arm or leg should go.
Let the light battery lose a wheel,
The marching line uncertain reel;
Stand with the captain on his deck,
Menaced by sudden flame or wreck,
And there in measured terms express
Your orders, and—omit to blesse.
Tis but the wad, the gun's report,
Hard to explain in milder sort.
Return we to the Army mule,
We'll stick to him for text or rule;
Twould make the Angel Gabriel swear,
If on his back he took the air.
When stooping down with half-closed eyes
To see if his fore shoes are tics,
He throws his hind legs in the air,
Then keep your temper if you dare.
With murder rising in your heart,
It gives relief an oath to start,
Or when he bucks his bony back,
Your spinal column gone to wrack,
You find yourself a rising man,
Can you resist one gen'l's damn?
Old Noah, I think, was half a fool
To take on board that army mule;
Just watch him closely for a while,
Observe that faint and sickly smile;
You'd think the beast some dying saint,
A modest maiden fair to faint;
Yet closer scrutiny might show
He meditated a sudden blow.
See that queer twinkle of his eye,
Hark to that soft suggestive sigh,
Look out! he's got you in his trap.
There go his jaws in a trice!
Some painful memory on your mind
Just take the hint—don't stand behind—
A kicking mule is Satan's dam,
A kind of double-end'r ram.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

"THIS camp is the greatest thing the National Guard ever had," said Col. Emmons Clark of the 7th N. Y., when his regiment was under canvas at Peekskill. Adjt.-Gen. Josiah Porter entertains the same opinion. Both officers, six or seven years ago, when it was first proposed to establish an encampment for the troops of New York, were of the opinion that such a measure would send the entire Guard to the "demnition bowwows" in less than no time. Gen. Porter was then colonel of the 22d. No better proof than the improved condition of that regiment in particular, and of the whole Guard generally, is necessary to show the wisdom of those who first advocated a camp, which at that time had already long been a permanent institution in the neighboring States.

Though there is still a great deal to learn and to be accomplished, a comparison between 1882 and 1887 shows an immense advance. Duties imposed on the men in 1882 with the risk of driving them from the service, they now perform as a matter of course, and with all shortcomings the Guard shows a highly creditable degree of progress in the most important branch of education of the soldier—disciplining. This is all due to the camp. Nothing like this could have been accomplished in the army.

The high percentage of attendance at the camp, except in one case, shows that the enthusiasm of the troops with regard to the subject has not abated. Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and many other States hold their camps in August and September, and they have no trouble in bringing out their men. Why could it not be done here, instead of in hot July?

The rules from year to year have gradually become more rigid and more in accordance with a proper military system, and in consequence much that was objectionable in former years was eliminated this year. Some claim that discipline was too severe and that there was nothing but work and no play at all. This is a mistake. While the work was severe, there was yet ample time for rest and amusement, and, if Gen. Porter's orders are correctly interpreted, it will be found that no proper amusement was prohibited. On the contrary, the General wanted the men to play and enjoy themselves. Mock parades, torchlight processions, fire-crackers, etc., had become a perfect nuisance in former years; the reputation of the camp with the general public and the Legislature was being seriously injured, nor could discipline be upheld under such circumstances. To put a stop to all such doings was therefore the correct thing. Roosters, turtles, kittens, and other pets do no harm in camp, nor did those who owned them neglect the smallest portion of their duty on their account, but they do immense harm in the newspaper accounts. To determine what should be allowed and what prohibited was probably as difficult a problem as to determine what is or what is not sacred music; but the line had to be drawn somewhere, and the point where it was drawn was as nearly correct as could be.

The spur of fair criticism, such as was exercised here by the State inspectors, if taken in the same spirit as given, cannot but impel an organization in the right direction. "To see ourselves as others see us" is what brings about reform and improvement. Most organizations recognized this, and they profited accordingly. A few which took the different view, and regarded every remark upon the conduct of their affairs as an unwarranted interference, gained but little.

Some organizations suffered because their commanders had superannuated ideas and were pig-headed. Their rank and file, and the majority of officers of every command were in accord with the authorities and eager to learn and progress, but these commanders acted like millstones around the necks of those under them.

While on general principles there was the utmost regularity in the routine of the camp, the men were at times subjected to great annoyance because they had to change their dress too often during the day, especially when the weather was changeable. One moment it was white trousers and full dress, and as soon as the men had donned their clothes, a cloud would appear and the dress changed to fatigue. On disappearance of the cloud there would be another change, and thus they were humbugged about until the last moment before parade arrived, when all were still undecided as to the manner in which they were to turn out. Some general instructions in this matter are necessary.

While ceremonies, as a general rule, were exceedingly well executed, there was little or no progress in guard and sentry duty over the last two years. This shows that some organizations instead of improving upon what they learned before, took a rest on their laurels and, instead of progressing, went backwards. The same seems to be the case with skirmish drill. Very few companies, indeed, performed satisfactory work in this branch. The attention of regimental commanders is particularly called to these facts and the necessity of providing a remedy. While those branches of instruction which fell to the charge of the State officers were performed with energy, in some organizations the theoretical duties of the officers prescribed for the afternoon were neglected or only gone through in a perfunctory manner. With only six days to complete the work the consequences of such neglect were apparent in every case concerned.

The camp in two instances became distinguished on account of special work performed. First, we had the illustration by the 12th of the new system of tactics by Lieut. Whistler, and then the march of the 22d, their building of earthworks, construction of telephone lines and other field works. While some outsiders claim that the work was unnecessary, everybody of common sense recognizes its importance. With about 8,000,000 of men liable to military duty the country maintains an army of 25,000. Under such circumstances the National Guard has other duties to perform than those of mere State police force, and for this reason every effort to teach men the duties of real soldiers deserve encouragement and should not be frowned down. Every man of the 22d who participated in the march knows now something of how to take care of himself in the field, and if the regiment should be called upon to construct a work for their defence in the field they would know how to do it. This is what has been gained by their work and the gain is an important one and one of which they have every reason to be proud.

The hygiene of the camp was excellent. In fact there was no sickness. The situation of the camp is high and healthy, and the improvements made by the Ordnance Department since the camp became State property were in the right direction. The shower baths especially were highly appreciated by all, and with the new sinks proved a valuable aid in preserving the health of the command. Water closets which flush themselves would, however, be preferable, and, as the water supply is virtually unlimited, and to be had only for the pumping, their construction seems to be a measure well worthy of consideration by the authorities. Gen. Varian is very liberal in such matters, and if he has the funds on hand, probably he may favorably think over the matter. The messing of the troops, as it has always been, was on the most liberal scale, and the food excellent. Col. Fred. Plasterer as post adjutant and executive officer, Gen. J. M. Varian and Col. Joseph G. Story of the Ordnance and Q. M. Dept., Col. Judson, the paymaster, and the "Corps" of Inspectors, consisting of Col. F. W. McLeewe, of the Insp. General's Dept.; Capt. H. P. Stapole, 10th Battalion, inspector of drills, and Capt. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt., guard inspector, all did their duties in excellent, prompt style, and to their efforts the highly creditable state of the camp and the generally excellent manner in which the duties were performed is mainly due.

The camp, in spite of certain imperfections, was still a great success, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will duly recognize its importance and vote a liberal allowance for next year.

DISTRIBUTING GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

THE officers of some of the States and Territories charged with the distribution of the equipments, stores, etc., provided by the National Government for the militia forces, are entering vigorous protests against that portion of the War Department's regulations which requires them to make periodical returns showing what disposition has been made of the articles furnished. They maintain that they have not the clerical force to keep the necessary books and accounts. As the law requires that such returns be made, the War Department has no discretion in the matter, and has consequently referred the complainants to Congress for relief.

THE PHILADELPHIA MILITARY PARADE.

THE Military Committee of the Constitutional Centennial Commission met last week in Philadelphia. It was decided that the military column should only be increased by the addition of cadet companies from organized colleges, schools or institutes, or where attached to regiments under command of regularly detailed officers, and that the Grand Army of the Republic should follow the troops of the U. S. Army and of the National Guards of the various States.

A Committee of Reception, composed of Col. Wiedersheim, North and Krumbhaar, was appointed to act with the Union League, as the club house of that organization will be open on the evening of Sept. 16, for the entertainment of visiting officers of the Army, and of the Guard from other States.

A sub-committee to select the route for the military display, consisting of Gens. Hartranft and Snowden, Cols. Wiedersheim and Krumbhaar, and Messrs. Cochran and Little, afterward discussed the possibility of moving nearly 20,000 troops and 25,000 veterans of the Grand Army in time to have the line dismissed within 24 hours. The figures presented to the committee embraced these numbers of men to be handled: Regular Army, 200; Navy, 1,000; Marine Battalions from New York and Washington, 400; Delaware, 500; Pennsylvania, 7,500; New Jersey, 1,500; Georgia, 100; Connecticut, 150; Maryland, 1,000; Massachusetts, 700; South Carolina, 40; New Hampshire, 200; Virginia, 900; New York, 3,000; Rhode Island, 150; Ohio, 500; Iowa, 40; West Virginia, 70; District of Columbia, 150; Maine, 400; total estimated at 18,470 officers and men.

The following letter has been addressed to the 23d Regiment Armory:

"C. O. 23d Regiment, Brooklyn:

"ALBANY, AUG. 17, 1887.

"Sir: It is proposed to send certain regiments to Philadelphia to participate in the 'military display' on the 16th of September next, in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

"Transportation will be furnished, and one day's pay will be allowed, the regiments furnishing their own subsistence and assuming the payment of other incidental expenses.

"You are requested to notify me without delay whether the 23d Regiment will undertake the duty under the conditions mentioned, and if so, how many officers and men you will take in case the order is issued. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH PORTER,

"Major-General and Adjutant-General.

"Wire answer."

In addition to the 23d, the following regiments and companies have been ordered to Philadelphia: 7th Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark; the 22d Regiment, Col. John T. Camp, and a Provisional Regiment composed of the following companies: 2d, of Auburn; 8th, of Rochester; 10th (Hausenfeld's), of Poughkeepsie; 20th, of Binghamton; 2d, of Saratoga; 25th and 30th, of Elmira; 32d, of Hoosick Falls; 35th, of Ogdensburg, and 39th, of Watertown. Officers to command this provisional regiment have not yet been detailed.

MILITARY BATTALIONS FOR BOYS.

LIEUT. W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, had an article some time ago in the *Golden Argosy*, a boy's weekly, published in New York City, advocating the formation of boys' military battalions. Instructions for organization were given and all necessary information. The *Argosy* seconded Lieutenant Hamilton's suggestions, and advised immediate action. As a result Thomas W. Scanlan, of Brooklyn, invited a number of boys to meet and talk the matter over. About 50 responded, and the nucleus of a regiment has been

formed, taking the name of the Hamilton Cadets. General Louis Fitzgerald was appealed to for the use of an armory for drill and meetings. He said he had no power in the matter, and referred the boys to some colonel. Col. Clark, of the 7th Regiment took considerable interest in the cause. He consented to lay the matter favorably before the Army Board, consisting of Major Hewitt, the President of the Tax Commissioners, Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Col. Emmons Clark. Lieut. Hamilton, as well as Capt. Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, is doing all he can to advance the organization. An endeavor will be made to make the battalion an adjunct of the 7th Regiment as a cadet corps. The 13th Regiment, of Brooklyn, has a cadet corps and the Twenty-third used to have one. Boys over 15 and five feet tall will be admitted to the Hamilton Cadets. Two companies have already been formed, and new recruits are joining all the time. It is Lieut. Hamilton's idea to form such organizations in all large cities, all being merged in one large brigade.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

A DESPATCH has been received from Brussels saying that Gen. Dusart will bring to the encampment 10 officers and 40 sub-officers and soldiers of the Belgian Guards, leaving Antwerp Sept. 14. Denmark and Sweden have already announced their intention of sending similar bodies.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NINETEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

THE 19th Separate Company engaged in the first general rifle practice on Aug. 18. The weather and wind were propitious, as the year creditable scores show.

The scores of rifle practice in ranks stands as follows:

Volley Firing—Number of men, 42; number of shots, 210; cartridge not explained, none; bull's-eyes, 49; centres, 73; outliers, 72. Aggregate scores: 194 hits, 150 score; 245 bull's-eyes.

Skirmish Drill—Number of men, 42; number of shots, 210; bull's-eyes, 49; centres, 34; outliers, 39. Aggregate scores: 157 hits, 500 score; 49 bull's-eyes, 215; 34 centres, 126; 39 outliers, 57. Grand total, 500.

The 19th Separate Company will be inspected and mustered on Aug. 30. The company now numbers four officers and 100 enlisted men. By invitation of Major-Gen. Porter this command will form part of the Provisional Battalion that will be the escort of Governor Hill in Philadelphia on Sept. 16 and 17 next. The 15th Separate Company, Captain Berthold Myers commanding, are actually springing into new life. The drills are better attended, and the discipline has very noticeably improved. We hope Captain Myers may meet with the grandest success in his endeavors to bring the command up to the high standard which it has held and should now hold.

The 150th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols., are to have a reunion for the first time on Oct. 11, just 25 years from the day they were mustered into the Service of the United States. Committees have been appointed and the programme of exercises have been adopted. There will be a short parade, a dinner and speaking, and we learn that Generals Sherman and Slocum are expected among the honored guests who will speak on the occasion. Prominent among the committees are Gen. A. B. Smith, Col. George H. Williams, Major C. N. Campbell, Lieut. Daniel S. Du Bois, Capt. W. R. Woodin, and H. F. Roberts, who would be pleased to hear from any of their old comrades. The 12th N. Y. Vols. hold their reunion after 25 years at Hudson, N. Y., on Sept. 6.

R. J. C.

NEW JERSEY CAMP AT SEA GIRT.

A LARGE number of troops were in the field long before the actual beginning of the camp of the Jersey troops which was fixed for Monday, Aug. 28, when their pay commenced. The various organizations began to arrive as early as the preceding Friday, and Sunday afternoon found them all under canvas with the exception of the battery from Elizabeth, which did not arrive until Monday.

Sea Girt, the site of the camp, is a quite extensive level piece of ground, with a rifle range attached, natural bathing facilities close at hand and fanned by cool breezes from the Atlantic. With the railroad station within a few hundred yards, the site is admirably adapted for the purpose and affords facilities for manoeuvring commands of the largest size. There were in camp the 1st and 5th Regiments of Newark; the 4th, of Jersey City; the 2d, of Hoboken; the 1st Battery, of Patterson; the 2d, of Leonia; the 3d, of Orange, and the Gatling Battery, of Elizabeth. There also appeared to be gun detachments attached to the regiments and then there was an abundance of artillery in the field.

The camp was laid out in regulation style, with 24 common or A tents, and one small wall tent for the 1st sergeant to each street. Each A tent quartered two men, who had cots and blankets, but no mattresses or other conveniences. Floorings were generally wanting. The tents in the beginning lacked in make-up, but as the week proceeded the matter improved somewhat. The men mess in large, permanent wooden buildings in rear of the line of tents, which are called battalion mess halls. From various sources we hear that the food was not satisfactory and those who have tasted the fare in the New York camp, pronounce the Jersey fare much inferior.

The camp was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Dudley S. Steele, who, with his staff, occupied quarters near the entrance of the grounds away from the main camp. The large area of the grounds kept the staff, and especially the aides, busy at all times. Horsemen were constantly flying across the ground in all directions. The selection of horses was not fortunate, for in one day (Sunday) four staff officers were thrown, although not seriously hurt. A car horse may not be very stylish but it is by far the safest on such occasions. Gen. Steele's selection for his mount was doubtless the most judicious.

The Guard were quartered in Sibley tents distributed at intervals of 50 yards all around the camp proper. Few of these had the accommodation of a few coats, but all had straw on the floor, and that in the language of a visitor was the way in which the Guard were "stabbed." This is not in accordance with modern principles, nor is it necessary in times of profound peace, in a camp of instruction, to submit men to such hardship. While we do not advocate any luxurious mode of living in a camp, the men, and especially the guard, should have accommodations at least equal to those afforded in the Regular Service, where even the prisoners are quartered better than was the case with these guards. There is plenty time for preparation, there is no sudden emergency, and for this reason the arrangements should certainly be more complete, particularly in the most important department in the field—guard duty. We hope to see better provision made next year in this respect, if for nothing else than the appearance of the thing.

Of course the New Jersey authorities know the object of their camp but, we doubt whether with an extensive guard such as there was mounted here, there can be much individual instruction. So far as we were able to ascertain there could not be any, and there was none. A guard mounted Sunday, Aug. 21, there were in ranks 90 files or 108 private, a veritable battalion. After these had been distributed as sentries, how could they be instructed? There was nobody in particular looking after them. Certainly the officers of the day and of the guard had but little opportunity to pay any attention to detail, and it is only natural that the men went off the guard no wiser than they were when they went on, and that is not saying very much. Without criticizing the mounting of the guard in particular, the unsteadiness of the men was conspicuous. There was scarcely one who did not twirl his moustache, scratch his nose, fix his cap, or find some excuse or other for raising his hand and the throwing up of the muskets for inspection was very bad. This showed indifferent instruction at home. The camp is not the place to teach men that they have to stand steady in ranks and that they must know how to handle their pieces. There is no armory or drill room in the country which does not afford ample opportunity for such purposes, and the failure to have the troops in proper trim in this respect, re-

flects no credit upon the company officers, no matter to what regiment they belong.

The same was the trouble with military courtesies. The few sentries who did salute were hardly ever correct, and men not on any duty very seldom recognized an officer, while cases where sentries carried themselves or their pieces properly were few and far between. In fact, the set up of the men, the adjustment of their clothing and accoutrements, etc., were very defective, all showing a want of proper instruction in the armory. In an extensive camp like this, and within the limited time allotted, there is no opportunity to make any corrections. Besides this there was a multitude of company officers as much in need of instruction as the men, and they did not improve much either. Taking everything in consideration, an encampment of this size is not the place where individuals can derive much benefit, or, in other words, where men can be made into soldiers in a few days. The regimental camp is bad enough, but it certainly offers advantages over the brigade camp, and we are glad to know that a large number of Jersey officers recognize this fact.

The guard, in our opinion, was entirely too large, sentries were posted where there was no need for them, pacing up and down where they had no object. They learned nothing and did no good to anybody. One-third of the strength of the guard would have been sufficient. As it was it took away daily from other duties 200 men on guard, and 200 men coming off guard, the latter not being liable for duty until retreat, and this was another detriment to thorough instruction.

Rifle practice is an excellent thing, but when it is performed in camp with only five or six working days at disposal, several thousand troops to be put through in addition to their drill, parade, guard duty, etc., no very high results can be expected, and therefore it would be better to follow the New York example, banish it from the camp, and let it take place at some other time.

The dress parade on Sunday was a great improvement over the guard mounting, the men were much sterner, and the command in column of masses looked exceedingly military and imposing from a distance. Monday's work was principally spoiled by heavy rain.

Although on Tuesday at reveille the horizon was threateningly overcast, the clouds rolled by after all, and the day's duties suffered no interruption. The skirmish drill in the afternoon was the most interesting feature of the proceedings of the day, although all who participated in it have still been to learn. The command was rather large to admit of much attention to detail. Among the prominent visitors was Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of the 1st N. Y. Brigade who was to return on Thursday to be present at Gen. Plume's review and the ball which is to follow. The dress parade on Tuesday was good, but ceremonies are after all only matters of minor importance.

The troops are solidly uniformed and could be moulded into as good soldiers as any in the world, but their discipline was defective. There was too much horseplay, elephans, tossing up of people in blankets, walking off with other people's camp equipage, restlessness at night, straggling of officers, and performances of that kind. We even heard a story that an officer, and a captain at that, was turned up in a blanket by the men. That sort of thing won't do, but where commands are so large, without special appointees to superintend the different branches, it can scarcely be expected. In other words, ordinary company and company officers generally had enough to do to look after their routine duties and critical and detailed supervision was impossible.

It was satisfactory to notice that for firing the morning and evening gun a breech-loading piece was used. This not only obviated danger from accidental discharges, but gives the men who are serving it an opportunity to become acquainted—no matter to how small an extent—with the service of modern ordnance. New Jersey in this respect is far ahead of New York, which does not own anything but obsolete muzzleloaders.

The routine of duty was as follows: Reveille, 5.30 A. M.; police call immediately after; company drill, 5.55 A. M., 6 to 6.30 A. M.; breakfast call, 6.45 A. M.; surgeon's call, 7.30 A. M.; brigade guard-mounting, 9 A. M.; battalion drills, 9.45 A. M.; recall, 11.30 A. M.; dinner call, 12 M.; skirmish drill, 1.30 to 2 P. M.; brigade review, 4 P. M.; brigade dress parade, 6 P. M.; supper, 6.30 P. M.; tattoo, 10 P. M.; taps, 10.30 P. M. This is quite a comprehensive programme and left little time for play. Morning company drill was rather short, but the hour and a half skirmish drill amply made up for that.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENT.

WITHOUT the evidence furnished by the congratulatory order issued by Gen. Hartranft, it would be very reasonable to suppose that the General is aware to the fact that the Guard is not being as thoroughly taught as it should be; but upon a close inspection of the workings of the camp it would seem that there are greater than minor deficiencies. It appears very much as if the superstructure is being reared upon a poor foundation, and that fuses, feathers and show still preponderate.

As the JOURNAL stated last week, Saturday was mostly given up to receiving the Governor, brigades in line of masses, followed by dress parades, the 3d Brigade having a brigade dress parade. Sunday all three brigades had brigade dress parades. Monday the 3d Brigade had brigade drill in the afternoon. The balance of the troops (excepting two or three regiments at battalion drill) were either being inspected or were at the targets. Tuesday afternoon was taken up by brigade drill in the 1st Brigade, ending in a passage in review to Gen. Hartranft, and a brigade drill in the 3d Brigade, ending with a dress parade. Wednesday afternoon all three brigades were put through brigade drill, the 2d Brigade ending with a passage in review to Gov. Beaver. Aside from the fact that a good part of the drills were of the show order, and for the time not questioning the benefit to be derived from the best of brigade drills, the movements were executed in fair shape; that is, the battalions got there.

A good portion of the time was taken up in firing blank cartridges, the following being the general disposition of the troops: The brigade in two lines, with a skirmish line ten or twenty yards in advance, firing very regularly, followed by a turn forward, charge and repulse of the lines, with more of the fire of desperation of the leader who has lost his head and does not clearly know what he should do, a volley fire. Or, if the brigade was not in two lines, quite as likely it followed the skirmish line in line of masses. All this delighted the visitors, and the correspondents wrote it up as a realistic war scene. Thus a good part of the time in camp was taken up with a drill that taught nothing for future use, whether we look at the Guard as preparing for riot duty or for service in the field—a drill that is behind the age of long range and repeating firearms, and one never to be witnessed in such a form in the next war.

Brigade manoeuvres occupying so much of the time skirmishing was neglected and comparatively little time given to battalion duties. In fact, between rifle practice (with the exception of the one match all volley fire), the brigade drills and reviews and inspections, there would have been no time for other drills had not the men been worked harder and for longer hours than at any camp heretofore held. Thursday the Adjutant General began an inspection of the drills.

Of course the organizations so located as to have frequent battalion drills, generally showed to the best advantage, though the 1st Regiment, starting off with an error, became settled and hardly recovered; added to which several additional and unnecessary movements were executed, thus lengthening the time. The 6th Regiment had made good use of all the time in camp, and its drill was an excellent one, considering the fact that as a regiment it is never brought together for drill except at camp. In the 3d Brigade the 10th Regiment was decidedly the best. The 5th was up to it in time, but made numerous errors. As far as we saw the poorest was the 10th Regiment, 2d Brigade taking, as it did about half an hour, and not a single movement correctly executed. Taking a majority of the drills, nothing more

should be needed to convince Headquarters that the guard needs instruction by battalion rather than by brigade, or that if the latter must at some time obtain they should first lay a foundation.

The two troops of cavalry and three batteries, were formed into a provisional brigade. Their drills were mostly by troops or battery, and as the time was pretty well occupied they call for no special comment, except as they come in for a share of the commendation that is due to the entire rank and file of the guard for their cheerful submission to so much work and drill. An inspection of guard duty did not show even as good results from past teaching as did the drills. Some seven guard houses (or huts) were approached and at not a single one was the grand rounds properly challenged, many sentinels failed to challenge, and in one command not a single challenge was made. The sentries over our commissary tent also failed to challenge or make any effort to prevent entrance. In general when challenges were made they were incorrect, though of course, there were some excellent ones. Finding the duty so poorly performed toward the latter part of the week sentries were instructed to permit no one to pass, either with or without the countersign. The impression created was, as several officers expressed it, that this was the proper thing for sentries to do at all times, and that it was a rule laid down but heretofore overlooked in the Army regulations. It probably lessened running of the guard, but in creating a wrong impression it did not properly teach the duty. It was an expedient upon a par with another, first tried two years since, having officers above a captain in undress uniform wear a double-breasted sack coat in order that sentinels should always present arms to them. Military courtesy, except on special occasions, such as Gen. Sheridan inspecting the camp, was poorly observed, and very little attention was paid to personal appearance when not on duty but out of quarters.

The visitor making his inspection only at general headquarters would have found matters somewhat different; the sentinels alert and fairly instructed; in fact, the duly well performed and military courtesy fairly observed, and probably would have no suspicion that when details were made for duty there of possible, the best men were sent and the best officers picked out to instruct and command them.

It is almost unnecessary to say that upon review the Guard appears at its best. Uniformity in clothing and equipment gives solidity in appearance. Marching in company or division front is their forte and the several commands are steadily improving, distances are more regular and alignments are better preserved. Salutes are frequently somewhat crude yet nothing like they were some years since. In fact, the few deficiencies are overlooked in the general fine appearance and in the display of numbers. Upon such an occasion the Pennsylvania Guard is surpassed by the militia of no other State, and it is no wonder that it gains the encomiums of all observers. To the attainment of superiority in this respect, all energies have been devoted, and it does credit to its teaching.

Such was the drill and the knowledge, or lack of knowledge, displayed at the eighth annual encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Gen. Hartranft would have us believe that these are only minor deficiencies. As to this readers of the JOURNAL will draw their own conclusions, as well as to the wisdom with which the Guard is being taught.

We believe a majority of the regimental commanders are in favor of regimental camps. The opposers are those who believe that the sole aim of the Guard, should be to appear well on parade.

The Commissary Department being, as usual, helped out by the men themselves, came in for comparatively little complaint, yet it was for some cause not equal to the emergency in the beginning, leaving as it did, the 2d Regiment 24 hours without rations and the horses of Battery A without feed.

The 1st Brigade, by orders, broke camp early Saturday morning, but transportation was not furnished until night, and to some portions of the brigade not before Sunday morning. No rations were served by the Commissary Department and many went hungry. We suppose those failures can be attributed to the inexperience of the new staff to a number of whom the duties in camp, in fact, soldiering in any form, was an entirely new experience.

MILITIA ITEMS.

By G. O. 27 permission is granted all authorized military organizations of other States, to enter and pass through N. Y. State armed and equipped, going to and returning from the Constitutional Centennial Celebration, at Philadelphia, Pa., in September; and the National Drill and Encampment, at Chicago, Ill., in October, 1887.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, while heartily in favor of a well-organized militia, denounces the system of independent companies as a vicious one.

Major Lawson Bell, an aide on the staff of Major-General Alexander Shaler, died at Nyack on Saturday, Aug. 20. The deceased was a well-known and popular officer while he was in the National Guard. His death was due to a complication of diseases resulting from a shock received at a collision of two railroad trains in New Jersey some time ago, although he was not bodily hurt. Funeral services took place at his residence, 54 W. 54th street, N. Y. City, on Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The 14th N. Y. Regiment (except those who have qualified as marksmen this season) are ordered to assemble at the armory in State service uniform (and fatigue caps), Thursday, Sept. 1, at 7 A. M., to proceed to Creedmoor for second general rifle practice.

The 11th N. Y. will assemble at the regimental armory, on Friday, Sept. 2, at 6.30 A. M., for rifle practice at Creedmoor. Fine for non-attendance, \$5. Company drills will be resumed on and after Monday, Sept. 12: Companies B and K, Monday; A, Tuesdays; D and H, Wednesdays; I and F, Thursdays; G and C, Fridays. Lieut.-Col. William P. Walton and Major Frank A. Jones are detailed to supervise company drills. Capt. J. Worster Hale, L. R. P., will visit the armory one night in each week, and give instructions in matters pertaining to his duties. The commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers who assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, on alternate Mondays, at 6 P. M., for theoretical and practical instruction, by Col. Schmidt, commanding Sept. 10. Then, F. Schmidt and Lieuts. Louis Gummar and Walter C. Miller are detailed as a Board of Examination for Non-commissioned Officers elect.

The Second Corps of Massachusetts Cadets went into camp last week at Essex, Lieut.-Col. J. Frank Dalton commanding. The Governor visited them on Aug. 19 and was tendered a review. The total number in camp was 118 officers and men.

We are glad to learn that Capt. F. P. Earle, 2d N. Y. Battalion, is rapidly recovering from his recent accident at the State Camp. He has been in the city several times, and it is the general opinion that no scar or disfigurement of any kind will be left.

What New York organizations are to be sent to the coming Philadelphia Centennial, is just now the only topic of interest among the New York troops. The rumor is that the 7th, 22d, 23d, and a regiment made up of the best separate companies would be selected, but nothing official has so far been published. We learn that the 22d have been invited to go, their transportation to be paid and the regiment to receive one day's pay, but that Colonel Camp had declined the offer, unless the entire expenses, including board, were defrayed by the State. The 22d is reported to have taken similar action. This is quite proper, regiments are under heavy expense at all times, and on an official occasion like the one referred to the State, which sends them there, should certainly furnish the funds. The 7th are said to be not desirous of going. The organizations which have been in camp this year have doubtless had enough work and glory, and we believe it will be difficult to get a large number of men together for the occasion. At the same time it would not do for New York not to be represented on the occasion, and the best organizations should be sent under all circumstances.

Lieut. Col. Wm. De Lacey, 60th Regt., Bvt. Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, has for some time been seriously ill, and we regret to add, with slight hopes of his recovery.

Bids for the armory of the 8th N. Y. were opened by the Armory Board August 25. Six bids were received for the

mason work, ranging from \$175,000 to \$160,370; five for the carpenter work, from \$22,000 to \$25,750; six for plumbing, \$3,250 to \$6,000; for steam heating and ventilating apparatus the lowest bid was \$11,745. No awards were made, and it was decided to redvertise for iron work, as only one bid had been received, \$107,047. The Board expects to supervise the bids so as to confine the total cost of the armory to \$300,000. The estimated cost of the armory is \$22,975, and the total of the bids \$27,942.

Col. John N. Partridge has been offered the command of the 2d Regiment, N. Y., but he has not yet made known his decision to the committee of the Board of Officers.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

The 2d Regt., O. N. G., has just completed a seven days' encampment at Findlay. Col. James C. Home, its commander, is an efficient officer and has given his regiment a week of attention to business. The 31 encamped last week at Union City and the 16th at Port Clinton. The Cleveland Grays, Ohio's famous independent company, closed a ten days' encampment at Lakewood near Chautauqua. The Grays took up camp about 50 men. They had with them during the entire encampment two Regular Army officers, Captain Vernon and Lieut. McAlexander, from whom they received valuable aid. The Grays' officers are Capt. W. C. Morrow, 1st Lieut. E. N. Ogram, 2d Lieut. H. Frazer. The time in camp has been spent profitably as well as pleasantly, and all pronounce this the best encampment in the 50 years' history of the company.

The Second was followed by the 1st Regiment of artillery, with a five days' encampment near Delaware, Ohio. The camp was named Camp Foraker, in honor of Ohio's gallant Governor. This is said to be the first encampment of an entire regiment of artillery since the war. The field and staff are: Colonel Louis Smithnight, Cleveland; Lieutenant-colonel George Sinta, Springfield; major, E. C. Brush; surgeon, T. J. Cronise; assistant surgeon, B. B. Brasheer; Q. M. A. C. Cain. Batteries are commanded as follows: Bat. A, Cleveland, 1st Lieut. H. M. Clewell; B, Cincinnati, Capt. W. G. Smith; C, Zanesville, Capt. B. C. Davis; D, Toledo, Capt. O. J. Hopkins; E, Springfield, Capt. J. G. Keenan; F, Akron, Capt. J. C. Ewart; G, Marietta, Capt. C. A. Miller; H, Columbus, Capt. E. G. Donaldson.

The field officers and most of the captains have seen service during the War of the Rebellion.

Battery E, of Springfield, and Battery H, of Columbus, marched overland to camp. The eight batteries have 32 guns, 12 three-pound rifles, 8 twelve-pound Napoleons, 6 six-pound bronze, 8 Gatling guns. All are four gun batteries.

The grounds were favorable to target work, and each battery fired 24 shots, doing very fair work, but the shot was imperfect. Solid shot only was used. Some good 500 yard work with Gatlings was done at figures in kneeling and standing positions. There was also a contest of unknown distances, of 100 rounds, same target, prize, a field glass, won by Battery H. The regiment worked hard, and learned more than at any previous encampment. Lieut. Benson, U. S. A., was especially detailed as Inspector for the occasion. He did much toward making the encampment a success, and expressed himself as pleased with the appearance of the regiment. But the two batteries, E and H, were mounted. E did some good mounted drilling. All seem well pleased. There was no drunkenness, and the men conducted themselves in a manner that was exceedingly gratifying. The police and guard duty was well done. Food was good and well cooked. The sick list averaged 2½ men per day. The desire is to encamp by regiment again next year. F. G. S.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

The following General Orders have been issued by Major-General Hartranft, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania:

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF PA.—PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1887.
General Orders No. 10.

Soldiers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania: You have been assured by the experienced and illustrious soldier commanding the Army of the United States, after a personal inspection and review, that you have attained the main object of your past labors in real availability for actual service as a compact military organization. The major general commanding desires to add to this high professional recognition of the military efficiency of the division as a body his commendation of the hard work and unremitting exertion of the individual officers and men which have brought about this result, and made each encampment an improvement on the precedent one.

The inconveniences overlooked by all and the real sacrifices made by many of the troops to be with their colors, their cheerful submission to necessary restraint, and intelligent acceptance of military distinctions and subordination, and their unflinching performance of drill and camp duties, are best known and appreciated by your commanding officer. He rejoices with you that the hardly won respect of your fellow-citizens has quickened, under the influence of your soldierly conduct and the accumulating evidences of your undiminished zeal into a glowing popular pride in the uncontested pre-eminence of the citizen soldiery of Pennsylvania. To belong to the National Guard of Pennsylvania is therefore now an honor of which all are justly proud and which none may forfeit without disgrace.

Convinced of your intelligence and earnestness, it is scarcely necessary for the commanding general to caution you not to lose sight, in the general satisfaction, of the many minor deficiencies, known only to yourselves or seen only by professional eyes, in individual duties and ceremonies, which still demand careful study and steady practice. This is the real school of the soldier, and the general feels sure that the knowledge that the reputation of the guard and the honor of the Commonwealth must, in the future, be committed to those trained in the rank and file of this school, will be certain to enlist the continued efforts and devotion of every officer and man of the command.

You have done well, but you can do better; let your resolve be that no neglect of yours in the present will leave you in the future unequal or unworthy to uphold the martial glories and momentous interests of the State or nation committed to your care.

By command of Major-General John F. Hartranft.
G. H. NORTH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

MISSISSIPPI.

The *Coast Beacon*, of Pass Christian, Miss., says: "We are informed that Major Morrill has been appointed Inspector General of the State, with the rank of Brigadier General—merited advancement." Major Morrill has worked very earnestly for the last three years to increase the efficiency of the Mississippi National Guard, and one of the results of his efforts is the erection of "Fort Henry" and the acquisition of a fine encampment ground for the State troops.

The Mississippians are rather disgusted with the Ordnance Department of the Army. The *Beacon* says of their experience with them during the Fort Henry encampment: "The authorities of the State of Mississippi applied to the United States Ordnance Department for a supply of 10-inch Rodman ammunition for practice with the guns and mortars at Fort Henry. Some error seems to have been made in the transmission of the dispatch, probably by a telegraph operator. At all events answer was returned that there was no such thing as inch ammunition for Rodman guns: this, notwithstanding the fact that Fort Henry was built and the guns mounted under supervision of an officer of the Ordnance Department; that the Department must, therefore, or at least ought to, have known the guns there to be 10-inch pieces, and that the only ammunition. In reply to this absurd quibble—for it was nothing else—the State authorities informed the Department that they possessed ocular evidence of the existence at Fort Henry, of over 1,000 pounds of ammunition that was wanted. Eventually the Department gave orders for the issue of the ammunition required; but in con-

sequence of this delay it did not arrive until late on Saturday evening—so that, had not other steps been taken in the meantime to secure a few rounds, there would have been only one day's practice with the Rodmans. As it was, this piece of red tape tied the proceedings for awhile.

"The 2d Art. had previously made application to be furnished with siege guns for target practice. The application was refused by the Ordnance Department on the ground that the troops were not occupying a permanent work; though what siege guns have to do with a permanent fortification, except to batter it down, is not easy to see.

"Another achievement of the Ordnance Department was to supply the 2d Artillery with 8 inch ammunition for their target practice, although they had no 8-inch guns, and were only able to utilize the ammunition by borrowing a gun from the militia! Altogether the Department has rivaled the fame of the British Army supply authorities who sent some ship loads of left-foot boots to the Crimea, without a single right-foot boot among the lot."

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

The feeling on the part of the Regular Army toward our National Guard, will be seen from the following letter from Colonel Shafter, 1st U. S. Inf., to Colonel Guthrie, 1st Artillery, N. G. C., both of whose commands are in camp at Santa Cruz:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY.
CAMP NEAR SANTA CRUZ, Aug. 1, 1887.

My Dear Colonel Guthrie:

I should like very much to have you camp in the same field with me, as I believe the association of the officers and men of your regiment and mine will be useful and pleasant for both commands. The grounds are ample. I am in one end of a large field and you can take the other. There will be about 300 yards of open ground between us, which will make a very good drill ground and is ample for both regiments, without in any way interfering with each other. The location is quite near the Pope House, and is not so cold as closer to the beach. I shall be very glad to assist you in any way I can with teams or anything else I have that you may need.

I am very truly yours,

W. N. SHAFER, Colonel 1st Infantry, U. S. A.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

CHANGES as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since July 7, 1887: 1st Regiment—Sergt. Thos. J. Quish appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. G.

3d Regiment—1st Lieut. Thos. H. Allen appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of captain; Hiram W. Hubbard appointed Signal Officer, with rank of 1st Lieutenant; Sergt. M. Wilson Dart appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. D.

The encampment at Miantic, which occupies this week, is participated in by the entire State military force—the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Regiments, 5th Battalion (colored), and Battery A. 1st Lieut. Chas. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Art., is instructor in guard duty, and 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th U. S. Art., assistant instructor. 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Hamilton, 3d U. S. Art., is instructor in heavy artillery drill.

Maj. Burdette, in addition to his work as chief signal officer, will take charge of all telegraph and telephone lines connecting with the camp.

Tuesday the rain fell in torrents, and again on Wednesday. On Friday the troops were reviewed by Gov. Lounsherry at

2 P. M., and a battalion drill, artillery drill and brigade dress parade followed.

WISCONSIN.

THE encampment at Beaver Dam was a great success, Aug. 19 was the crowning day, when Governor Rust and Lieutenant-Governor Ryland were present. Captain Chas. King, U. S. A., was present and took a marked interest in all that pertained to the welfare and instruction of the camp.

FLORIDA.

THE State troops of Florida, some four hundred enlisted men, went into camp for a week at Pablo Beach on the Atlantic Coast on the 23d of August.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.—We have no information as to the present whereabouts of Mr. T. H. S. Hamersly.

C. S. B.—Captain Groesbeck is stationed at St. Paul, and Major Robinson at San Francisco.

F. P. C.—The address of Charles H. Shepard, late 9th U. S. Inf., is care Henry Smith, 71 State st., Albany, N. Y.

C. O.—Col. J. S. Mason, 9th Inf., will be retired for age Aug. 21, 1888, and Lieut.-Col. E. Collins, 7th Inf., Aug. 4, 1888.

Medicus.—Married men are not eligible for privates of the Hospital Corps. See par. 8, G. O. 56, A. G. O., Aug. 11, 1887.

A. N.—We suggest that you lay the matter fully before your Company Commander, and seek his advice as to how you ought to proceed.

T. K. H.—The appointments to the U. S. Military Academy from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania are all filled. Will be vacant in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, respectively.

F. A. W. asks: Are vacancies in the Naval Academy made by graduation after course of four years filled immediately and from the same district represented by such graduate, or are such appointments deferred until the completion of the prescribed six years? Ans.—At the end of the four years, from the same district, and as soon as the proper nomination is made by the M. C.

S. J. B. S. asks: 1. How many candidates at-large can the President appoint to the Naval Academy? Ans.—Ten.

2. How many has he already appointed? Ans.—Eight.

3. How many more has he to appoint? Ans.—None, unless some unforeseen casualty occurs before the close of his administration.

Pro Patria et Gloria.—The organized military force of the State of New York numbers 12,497 officers and men and that of Pennsylvania 8,222. "Comparisons are odious," as Mrs. Malaprop said, and the militia of all our States and Territories fall so far short of what a perfect military organization should be that it is difficult to make a comparison of relative perfection. We cannot tell you, therefore, "which State in your (our) opinion has the most perfect National Guard, as taken from every standpoint, as

regards thorough soldiers," for the reason that we haven't any opinion on the subject.

P. asks: Has any decision ever been made that a volunteer officer who accepts a commission in the permanent establishment since the enactment of R. S. 1226 is prohibited from bearing the title or wearing the uniform which by that law would seem to be his right? Ans.—Sec. 1212, R. S. (act July 15, 1870), says: "No officer shall be entitled, on account of having been brevetted to wear, while on duty, any uniform other than that of his actual rank, and no officer shall be addressed in orders or official communications by any other title than that of his actual rank." The words "while on duty" tell the story.

Curious.—The following table gives the number of soldiers actually in service in Europe and the number that can be called out in time of war:

COUNTRIES.	REGULAR ARMY.	WAR FOOTING.	ANNUAL COST.
Austria-Hungary.....	234,071	107,904	\$49,116,248
France.....	529,250	3,754,164	121,061,600
Germany.....	445,402	1,490,104	84,968,140
Great Britain.....	181,771	641,753	90,911,430
British India.....	190,478	380,000	67,201,270
Italy.....	750,768	1,985,819	41,068,611
Russia.....	780,281	2,300,000	125,508,474
Spain.....	162,856	400,000	24,524,415
Turkey.....	160,417	410,200	23,844,004

Belgium, with a population of less than 6,000,000 people, has an army of 47,000 men; Norway and Sweden, with 6,000,000 people, keep 60,000 soldiers in the field, and Denmark, with 2,000,000 people, has 35,000.

ENGLAND'S NAVY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In a review of fifty years of the Queen's Navy the *Admiralty Gazette* says: "In the study of naval history it is of much interest to observe the ratio in which wood and iron have been utilized for the benefit of the Service. About the year 1850 we had an aggregate tonnage of 100,000 tons of wooden ships and only 20,000 tons of iron. Ten years later the disproportion was even greater, for we possessed 400,000 of the former and 32,000 of the latter. Then iron gradually superseded its weaker ally, until during the last few years wooden shipbuilding has, in the British Navy, entirely disappeared. The number of years an old wooden ship survives seems extraordinary. For instance, the *Nettle*, the target ship for testing steel plates, was built at Woolwich Dockyard in 1830, and the *Naval Torpedo School Ship*, the *Vernon*, first saw salt water the following year. Many other old vessels there may be in existence, but, with the exception of the old paddle-ship *Victorious*, which is now relegated to dockyard duty only, they are not in active naval service. Thirty years ago we could only muster 339 sailing ships and 161 steamers of every kind—500 in all. In a few short years after that we find the list jumped to 273 sailing craft, 258 steamers, and 269 gunboats and harbor-ships, making a total of no less than 800. It is needless to tell of our present fleets. Are they not all found recorded in that square, thick, blue quarterly official



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periodical, every page of which almost acts as an inspiration to all her Majesty's naval officers. But few, probably, have noticed that this book now contains over 600 pages, or are aware that it was first officially compiled so long ago as 1814, so that at the commencement of the present reign it had already been running twenty-three years. But even then it was small in size, feebly printed, and meagre in information. It was published by John Murray, the then Admiralty bookseller, and was a volume of only 160 pages. Complaints in the present day as to the flow of promotion are frequent, but a glance at one of these old Navy Lists reveals some extraordinary facts. In 1837 no less than some 3,000 lieutenants' names there appear, and upwards of 1,000 commanders."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE other day a detachment, which left France two years ago for Tonquin, returned. The band of the regiment and two companies marched out to meet their comrades, of whom only 18 out of 200 had survived the climate of the new French possession.

THE results of the survey and last census of India are that the area of the Peninsula of Hindustan is 1,332,624 square miles, and the population 233,901,821. 10,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation have not as yet been ploughed, and 120,000,000 of acres are returned as waste lands.

AUSTRIA is considering the expediency of improving the victualling of its army so as to allow the soldiers to get an additional meal daily. At present only breakfast and dinner are served. Four Kreuzers (1.6 cents) per day would furnish each soldier with a supper. The adoption of the measure would add 4,000,000 florins annually to the budget.

THE new American bank in China is said to have a capital of 50,000,000 taels, a large portion of which will be furnished by Chinese stockholders. This, says the Chicago *Times*, is a great opening for these American bankers. As in the song of little Bo-Peep, who lost her sheep and didn't know where to find 'em, leave 'em alone and they will come home, leaving no tailed behind 'em.

It is estimated that Germany could put 10,000 men on French soil within eight minutes after the order to move reached Metz.

ACCORDING to *L'Avenir Militaire* the works in progress for the defence of Belgium are the following: Liège—six forts and six small works. Namur—five forts and four small works. The works are placed at a mean distance of 3,000 to 5,500 metres apart, and from 6 to 7½ kilometres from the centre of the position, and they will be of the most improved construction. The consequent arrangement of the Belgian Army will be as follows: Two corps d'armée, Field army, 67,732; Antwerp, 24,664; Mobile division in entrenched camp, 11,921; Termonde, 4,796; Diest, 2,594; Liège, 6,997; Namur, 5,124; Huy, 541; De-pots, etc., 5,423. Total, 129,122.

SIR THOMAS CRAWFORD, the President of the Public Medicine Section of the British Medical Congress, thinks Englishmen are deteriorating physically, and comparing the English recruiting returns for 1880-81 with those for the five years ending in 1886 and says that a very large proportion of the "men" were refused because they were suffering from affections which are known to be produced by dirt, over crowding, poor diet, and unsanitary conditions generally. Thus no less than 42 rejections per 1,000 were set down to "defective vision," by which is meant in most cases not merely short-sightedness, but that distinct form of visual disease which is produced by bad air and bad drainage.

LAST year a vessel of war, the *Michi kan*, which was built in France, was lost on her way out in charge of a French captain and crew, and has never since been heard of, although the Pacific Ocean has been traversed in all directions by vessels of the Japanese, British, French and American Navies in search of her. She was heavily insured in France, and the insurance money has now been handed over to the Japanese Government. It has been decided to expend it at once in replacing her, but the Minister of Marine has resolved on this occasion to place the contract in England in spite of the advice of his chief naval adviser, who is a distinguished French naval architect. The last Japanese vessel built in England was a swift heavily armed cruiser, launched from Armstrong's yard, on the Tyne, two years ago.

PRINCE FERNANDO's official life, it is hoped, will be a merry one, for it is pretty certain to be a short one, as only Austria supports him. Turkey repudiates him. France ignores him, Germany turns him the cold shoulder and Russia scowls fiercely at him.

GENERAL VANNOVSKY, Russian Minister of War, after making a tour of inspection, has reported to the Czar that the troops and fortifications in the Caucasus and transcasian Territory are in an excellent condition and are prepared to fulfil any duties that may be imposed upon them. The Czar replied to Gen. Vannovsky that he was extremely pleased, though not astonished, at the admirable condition of the army.

An order has been given the Italian General Navigation Company to have 12 of their largest steamers ready on Sept. 15, at Naples, to transport 15,000 troops of every branch of the land service to Massowah. On this account the Italian line to New York is for the time being suspended. These steamers are from 3,000 to 5,000 tons, and will doubtless arrive at Massowah about Sept. 25, and then Italy will have 30,000 effective troops for Abyssinia. The programme is for effective work to be carried on against the Negus, King John, in October. The Italians do not go to conquer Abyssinia, but to inflict condign punishment, not only for the events of this year, but also for the murder and imprisonment of Italian subjects during the past three years.

THE new French Pralon rifle has a steel bullet and its breech action is adapted to mechanism on the same principle of absolute closure as applied to the Bange patent cannon. The rifle is of an entirely new model, quite distinct from the recently-introduced Lebel, although of the same calibre. More powerful charges of powder can be used and a longer range obtained by the Pralon system, but it is calculated that in the course of a few months six army corps will receive the new small-bore rifle, model 1886, or Châlons, or Lebel. At the same time the rifle of Captain Pralon is to be served out to a crack corps told off to disable batteries of artillery by picking off gunners and horses at some fabulous distance. Experiments will shortly be made with 1,000 of these rifles, and in the meantime the inventor has been rewarded with the Legion of Honor.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.

Yielding to repeated requests from Officers of the Army and Navy, has established an Army and Navy Bureau in the agency system of the Company, to which is entrusted the reception of applications for insurance among the Officers of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue Marine Service, and the transaction of business with such of those Officers as may hereafter take policies in this Company.

The Headquarters of this Bureau are established in the "SUN BUILDING," Washington, D.C., under charge of Gen'l O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., (retired.) Mr. HENRY A. LYMAN, as Managing Agent, will attend to the details of the work, which will be conducted as a separate General Agency. Officers are invited to call at the Bureau and investigate the plans of the Company.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Col. WM. H. C. BARTLETT, LL.D.,
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OFFICE OF AST. QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A.M., September 16, 1887, for constructing one frame building on this Island.

Plans can be seen, and specifications, together with information and blank proposals, can be obtained at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Frame Building," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. H. LORD,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.,

A NUMBER of Nordenfeldt guns have been issued to English cavalry regiments.

In a memorial on behalf of the widow of Sir William Palliser, which has been signed by 300 M. P.'s, it is admitted that England has saved \$10,000,000 by his inventions.

In the British Parliament Lord G. Hamilton said: "An official report of the recent naval operations is being prepared for publication, and will be laid on the table of the House. In this report will be included a return of casualties to men and ships, both of which are few considering the number of men and ships employed."

It is observed in the French Army that heart disease is very common. In a recent study of this subject certain military doctors show that it arises from the fatiguing duties imposed on recruits at an age when, generally, the development of the body is not in harmony with that of the heart, being either in advance of it or behind it.

The Dutch Government contemplates the construction of a railway on the Island of Sumatra, for the purpose of utilizing some coalfields discovered about twenty years ago. The coal is stated to be superior in quality to the best English coal, and the yield is estimated at 200,000,000 tons. The work on the railway is to extend over six years, and the cost will be about 16,000,000 fl.

Besides the bridge at Kehl, near Strasburg, which was blown up at the outset of hostilities in 1870, the German Government is about to throw another large fixed bridge across the Rhine near Worms. A civil architect, assisted by a military engineer officer, is engaged upon the plan and estimates of this additional mode of access to the western frontiers.

An interesting series of trials took place at the Middlewick Ranges, Colchester, Eng., on Aug. 4. The test consisted of a comparison of the relative merits of the Government cartridges, as loaded for the Enfield-Martini rifle, and those filled with a newly-invented smokeless powder. The results are stated to have been exceptionally good, the powder being remarkably clean and but slightly fouling the barrel. In comparison with other smokeless powders the result of the trials was greatly in favor of the new powder.

LONDON Society reports that Her Majesty knew nothing about Lord Charles Beresford's domestic signal till two days after the review. When she did hear of it she asked for the exact moment when the signal was made, and on being told that it was at 7.30 remembered that the adroitness of the man with the flags had attracted her attention and that of Princess Beatrice, who made an outline sketch of the signaller with a view to a future painting.

FIFTY Lee-Burton and fifty improved Lee magazine rifles were sent to India for trial, and of them the Times of India says: "The magazine rifles were distributed to four stations—Quetta, Meerut, Allahabad and Dum Dum—and were exhaustively tested, in accordance with printed instructions, by selected men. The result of these trials is that the Lee-Burton is condemned as being inferior in many ways to the improved Lee, and that the latter, although a handier weapon, and superior in the matter of loading with and without a magazine, is considered altogether too heavy." This would seem to be "rit sarkastic" considering that the Lee is one of the very lightest of guns, weighing but 8½ lbs.

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MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—LENT.—At San Francisco, Cal., August 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Gray, Lieutenant WALTER S. ALEXANDER, 4th U. S. Artillery, to Miss FANNIE LENT, only daughter of Mr. William M. Lent.

VANCE—WHEELER.—On Thursday, August 18, at Lenoir, N. C., by the Rev. A. C. Munroe, THOMAS M. VANCE, to Gertrude, daughter of the late Prof. J. B. Wheeler, U. S. Army. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Block Island, R. I., August 23, EDWARD PRETOT, son of the Rev. George W. and Maria F. Anderson, and brother of the wife of Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, 1st Artillery, U. S. Army.

ARTAUD.—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., August 19, Acting Assistant Surgeon THEODORE ARTAUD, U. S. Army.

CRAYEN.—At the Charlestown Navy-yard, Mass., Aug. 23, Rear-Admiral THOMAS T. CRAYEN, U. S. Navy, aged eighty years.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Nevill's Springs, Texas, August 11, JOHN MARION, Jr., son of Lieutenant J. M. Cunningham, 19th Infantry, aged two months.

DAWES.—At Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 19, Captain WILLIAM J. DAWES, U. S. Army, retired.

DEEBLE.—At Washington Grove, Md., Aug. 20, JAMES W. DEEBLE, father of Acting Asst. Surgeon H. M. Deeble, U. S. Army.

HALLORAN.—At Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, Aug. 17, HENRIETTA, infant daughter of Captain James and Mary A. Halloran, aged 10 months and 22 days.

LATTON.—At Rehoboth, Delaware, Aug. 21, Lieut. Colonel CALVIN RODNEY LATTON, U. S. Army, retired.

MILLER.—At New London, Conn., August 19, of pneumonia, CHARLES P. MILLER, of New York City, formerly 1st Lieutenant 7th U. S. Infantry.

MILLER.—At New London, Conn., Aug. 19, of pneumonia, GRACE RUMRILL, wife of Charles P. Miller and daughter of the late James B. Rumrill, of Springfield, Mass.

WHISTLER.—At Waukesha, Wisconsin, Mrs. ELIZA CONNAM WHISTLER, wife of Gen. J. N. G. Whistler, U. S. Army, and mother of Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Artillery, on Sunday morning, August 14.

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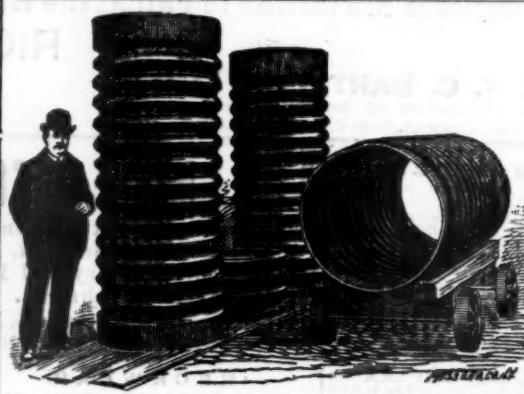
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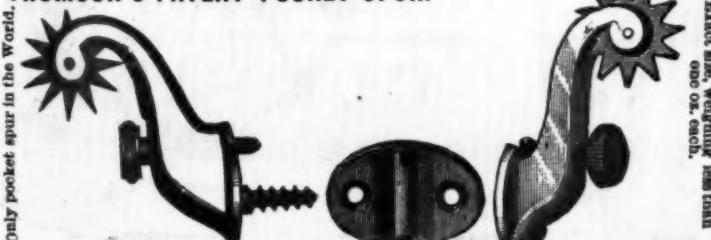
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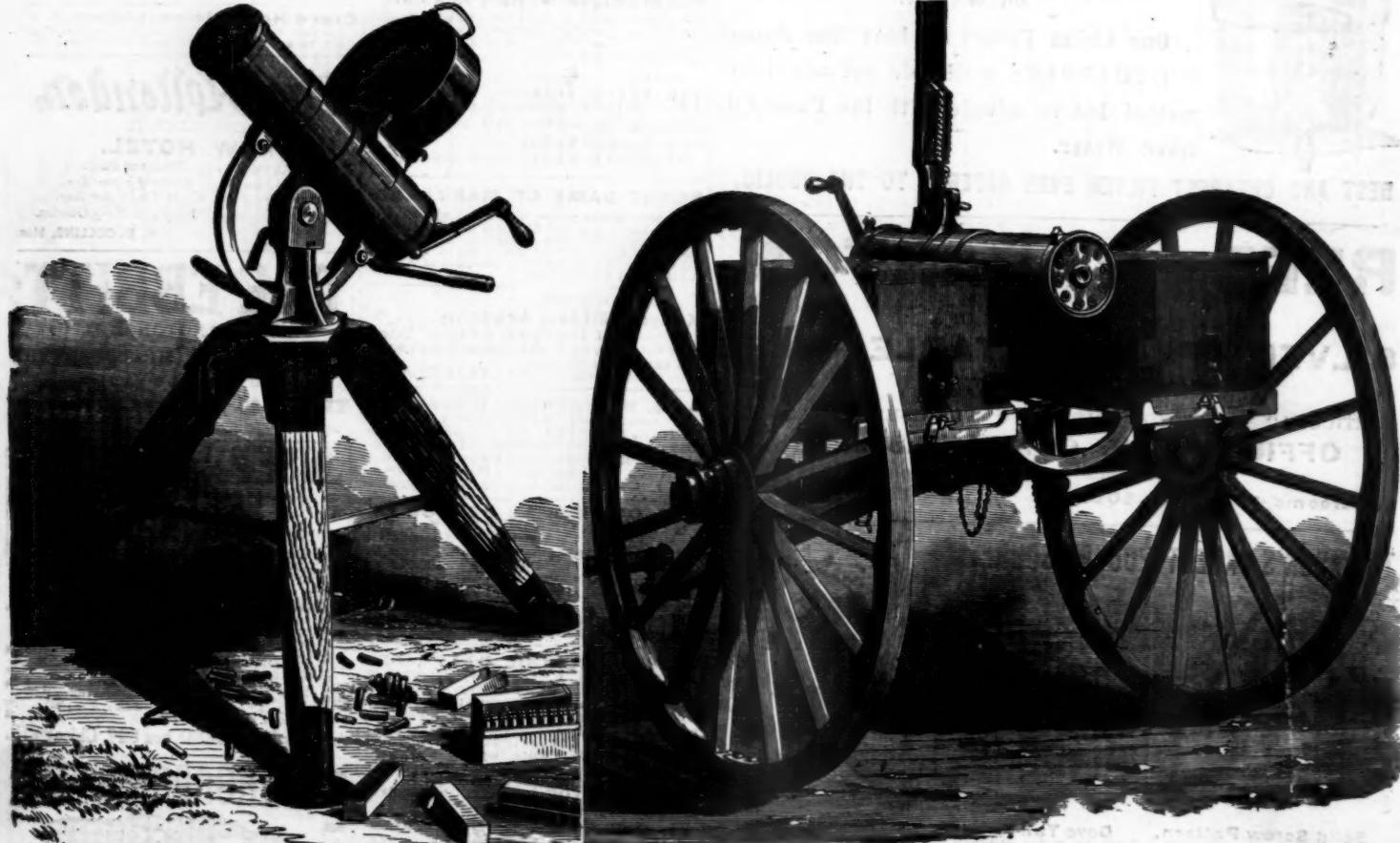
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